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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL

CHERNENKO'S BORDER POST SERVICE RECALLED

Chernenko Served As Party Organizer

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Article by Lieutenant General V. S. Donskov, commander of USSR KGB Red Banner Eastern Border District: "Guarding the Country's Borders"]

[Text] At this portentous time, the border guard warriors and all Soviet people are celebrating the 63d anniversary of the valiant USSR Border Troops. This period is marked by the work of the historic 26th CPSU Congress and by those great tasks of building communism that it set. Just as all Soviet people, the border warriors deeply and unanimously approve with their whole heart the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, L. I. Brezhnev, personally on maintaining and strengthening peace and on ensuring the peaceful, creative labor of our people. The border warriors grasped the decisions of the 26th party congress as a combat program of operations.

Special satisfaction and at the same time a high sense of responsibility was evoked in the chekist warriors by the high rating given by the congress to the KGB organs. "The USSR Committee for State Security," comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the congress, "operates efficiently and at a high professional level in strictly upholding the provisions of the constitution and the norms of Soviet legislation."

This assessment, stressed comrade Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, does not only gladden and inspire us. It binds us to much, and first of all under the conditions of the acute class struggle imposes enhanced demands for party hardening, knowledge and style of work on all our chekists, and thus on the border guard warriors too.

By their boundless devotion to their homeland, loyalty to the party's cause, indefatigable vigilance, valor and courage, the border guards have won themselves the universal respect and love of the Soviet people, and they by right bear the name of Dzerzhinskiy's fighters. The glorious history of the Soviet Border Guard Troops is inextricably entwined with the history of the land of the soviets and with its people's fight for state independence.

On 28 May 1918, the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars issued the decree to establish the republic's border guard. The decree was signed by V. I. Lenin. The best combat units in the Red Army who had won fame in the Civil War were posted to the Soviet borders. Among them were subunits of the 20th Regiment of the Turkestan Division that took up the guard of the southeastern border of our homeland.

The formation of the border troops and their combat activity took place under difficult conditions. The imperialists, defeated in the overt intervention, did not cease their subversive activity against the world's first socialist state. Agents of imperialist intelligence services intensified their inimical intrigues from Chinese Xinjiang, remnants of White Guard and bourgeois nationalist bands invaded, and contrabandists operated actively.

The border guard troops of those years were in need of the bare essentials. Nevertheless, in close engagements with the enemies of the Soviet state, the Kazakhstan border guards displayed high revolutionary vigilance, courage and selflessness. Just from 1924 through 1934, border guard subunits routed 138 bands, border guard details engaged in combat more than a hundred times with border violators, and in doing so, more than a thousand bandits were killed and about two thousand were taken prisoner.

In performing their high patriotic duty to the homeland, dozens of district students made their names famous for a long time to come. Many generations of Soviet border guards have been reared on the examples of their courage, bravery and self-sacrifice in performing their military duty.

Today, border posts proudly bear the names of the brave border guards—G. Mezentsev, A. Onopko, V. Kondyurin, A. Bestsennyy, S. Krivoshein and A. Sidorov.

After the treacherous attack by fascist Germany on our homeland, hundreds of district students went to the front in the 162d Middle Asian Division, formed in 1942, of the 70th Army. The warriors in the green caps selflessly fought the German fascist invaders.

...This was in the Kursk Bulge. Platoon leader Lieutenant Aleksandr Romanovskiy was given the critical mission of holding ground in the village of Samodurovka until the approach of an infantry regiment. There were 18 men in all in Romanovskiy's platoon, but these were bold and brave people. At dawn, the fighters took up an advantageous position. The fascists threw an infantry company against the border guards, but were hurled back. A fresh attack followed. The Germans surrounded the handful of fighters. A wounded Romanovskiy continued leading the battle. The fascist attacks petered out one after the other. The Hitlerites sent a regiment with tanks and self-propelled artillery to Samodurovka, but the border guards did not waver and staunchly held their positions. Their ranks were depleted. Ammunition ran out. The border guards picked up weapons from the dead fascists and continued fighting. The intrepid fighters, surrounded, fought to the last drop of blood. When our regiment liberated Samodurovka, Soviet fighters found at its edge the bodies of the 18 border guards. Around them had fallen as many as 200 dead bodies of fascist soldiers and officers....

Southeastern border warriors are proud that in their ranks were reared Heroes of the Soviet Union I. F. Belyakov, L. I. Vagin, M. M. Vlasov, K. Z. Gelovskiy, V. S.

Likhotvorik, M. S. Prudnikov, S. G. Smirnov, P. F. Tereshkin, M. K. Merkulov and F. F. Ozmitel' who has a border post named for him.

The Great Patriotic War ended. In the difficult postwar years, the border guards have been carrying out their missions of guarding the homeland's borders in the same exemplary fashion. Here is an example. Master Sergeant Vasiliy Demchuk began serving at a border post in our district. With his comrades, he has detained more than 200 state border violators. Communist Demchuk was the first in the Eastern District to be awarded the medal "For Excellence in Guarding the USSR State Border."

Today, many hundreds of warriors have earned this high award. And among them is Senior Sergeant Viktor Kolpakov. On his combat record are six detained violators. His comrade, Private First Class Aleksandr Kolesov took part in five of the detentions, and Sergeant Viktor Mekhonoshin in two of them. On one of the days the 26th CPSU Congress was in session, Sergeant Nikolay Khritokhin opened his personal record with a detained state border violator. They, as the majority of warriors in the southeastern district by right deserved that high rating announced from the congress tribune concerning Soviet chekists. True to the glorious traditions of the border guards of older generations, the warriors of the eighties are vigilantly guarding our homeland's sacred borders.

This inseparable link between generations is palpably sensed in the daily service and activity at the posts. You see, Master Sergeant Vasiliy Demchuk began his service precisely in the collective that I am talking about. Warrant Officer A. Veselov, bearer of the Order of the Red Star, underwent seasoning by the border at this same post. This is where Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko began his combat path in the distant thirties as the post party organizer; he is now a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The source of strength and might of the Soviet Border Guard Troops is in the indissoluble unity with the Communist Party and with all the Soviet people. With every passing day and with every passing year, the combat capabilities of the posts and subunits have been growing. Today's border guards employ the most modern equipment and arms in guarding the border. Their activity is the subject of great attention and paternal concern on the part of the local party and soviet organs and the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Responding to this concern, the southeastern border warriors are sacredly performing their constitutional duty: with high consciousness of personal responsibility for guarding the state border, they stand their indefatigable watch and vigilantly guard the creative labor of our people.

Border Post Party Organizer

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Article by Major G. Ostreyko, Red Banner Eastern Border District: "Such Is Their Service"]

[Text] This happened recently. A border guard detail headed by Sergeant Nikolay Khritokhin was on duty at an observation post. Night was approaching. In the closing dusk, Khritokhin detected an unknown person from the tower. Masked by the

bushes, the person approached the border. The detail was very far from him. After crossing a small river, the scout could go deep into our rear area and then no little effort would be required to detain him.

The violator had counted on many things. He selected a good time for the crossing--at any minute there was to have been a shift change. He planned a convenient place: at a riverbend, passing which, he was out of sight from the observation post for some time. And the approaching fall of night, it seemed, would fit right in with his plans.

In short, he had taken almost everything into account. Except the most important--the vigilance of the border guards and their constant readiness for decisive actions.

Sergeant Khritokhin immediately called the post and reported the situation. The neighboring border detail that was checking the control zone and was closest to the intruder quickly arrived at the border violation spot and began pursuit. At the same time, an alert group headed by Lieutenant Yuriy Lopatin drove out of the post to block the scout's path to our rear area. Within a few minutes, the ring was closed and the intruder could do nothing but raise his hands....

The end was inevitable. It is the same for intruders, whether in 40° heat or in severe frosts, day or night, on routine days or holidays, because the warriors in green caps are always on the alert, serving at one of the posts in the Red Banner Eastern Border District. Its combat history contains many episodes similar to that cited above. For example, while on duty, Sergeant Viktor Mekhonoshin took part in two detentions and Private First Class Aleksandr Kolesov in five. And Senior Sergeant Viktor Kolpakov has six detentions of intruders to his credit. He was awarded the medal "For Excellence in Guarding the USSR State Border."

In the period 1930 to 1932, K. U. Chernenko, now a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, served as a party organizer of a post. A 1932 photograph of Konstantin Ustinovich among the delegates to a party conference of a border detachment and all his congratulatory telegrams for New Year's Day and Border Guard Day have been carefully preserved. Prominently displayed in the Lenin Room is the porcelain vase with a picture of our homeland's capital--a gift from K. U. Chernenko to his brother soldiers of several years ago. In front of the post building, the nut tree planted by Konstantin Ustinovich is growing and prospering. And the relay of combat deeds is continuing; the border guards of the eighties are multiplying with honor the glorious traditions of the border guards of the older generations.

Serving at the post are well-trained and skilled officers and comprehensively trained young men. The post commander, Senior Lieutenant Oleg Novozhilov, and his deputy for political affairs, Lieutenant Yuriy Lopatin, for example, completed higher border academies, and one out of five soldiers and sergeants has completed tekhnikums, and the rest, secondary schools. The absolute majority have high ratings in applied military sports, and the post technician, Warrant Officer Aleksandr Melent'yev became a champion at the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow in arbitrary pistol firing.

In the twenties, when the post had just begun its combat patrol, atrocities were committed here by remnants of the White Guards and Basmachi bands that had not yet been finished off. The border guards of those times lived under difficult conditions. They slept in dark dugouts.

Now, border guards live in spacious, bright accommodations, have excellent food, modern weapons and equipment, and have everything necessary to satisfy their spiritual needs. And just as the guards of past generations, they are loyal to Lenin's legacy.

On congratulating the post warriors on a Border Day, K. U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, wrote: "Border service is great and noble work to defend the homeland requiring the devotion of all one's strength and ability multiplied by loyalty to the oath and to military duty."

And that is just how they serve, while vigilantly performing their military duty and always remembering the glorious traditions of the many generations of border guards and that the border of the Soviet land extends not only over mountains, tundra and seas, but also through their fervent, honest hearts.

8545

CSO: 1800/595

NATIONAL

VIGILANCE STRESSED FOR BORDER GUARD DAY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 3

/Article by Lt Gen Yu. Neshumov, chief of staff of the Main Directorate of Border Guard Troops of the USSR KGB: "Guards of the Homeland"/

/Text/ Border Guard Day, which the country celebrates on 28 May, is a noteworthy traditional patriotic holiday, a review of combat readiness, the achievements and gains in the combat and political training of the outposts, detachments, subunits and units of the border guard troops. On this day the Soviet people honor the soldiers in green service caps, who vigilantly and worthily guard the state borders of our great socialist homeland.

This year we are celebrating Border Guard Day in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, which was caused by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress of the Leninist party analyzed thoroughly and comprehensively the present international situation and the urgent problems of the socio-economic life of the country and provided the Soviet people with a scientifically sound program of activity at the new stage of the building of communism.

The Soviet people want peace. But on earth there are forces which are attempting to play with the fire of war. Using as a cover slanderous fabrications about "the Soviet military threat" and lofty phrases about "the protection of our own interests," the aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States are stepping up the arms race and are striving to upset the established military strategic balance and to change the balance of forces on the world arena in their favor. The Beijing hegemonists are acting as their direct accomplices. Under these conditions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the solemn opening of the memorial complex in the hero city of Kiev, "...our first, most sacred duty is to ensure the security of our country and its allies, to ensure a secure peace for the Soviet people."

Since the first days of their creation the border guard troops have been forced to join in a fierce engagement with the enemies of our homeland. The ruling circles of the imperialist states, having joined their efforts with the counterrevolutionary forces within the country, thrust a civil war upon our people and undertook open military intervention. They sent numerous agents here, transported arms, ammunition, equipment and money for the counterrevolutionary forces and established bands in the border regions. Along with this attempts were made at the mass exportation abroad of valuables which were national property.

In the difficult and intense struggle, in which there were no truce and respites, the border guards doggedly mastered the science of defeating the cunning and treacherous enemy. During this period such noteworthy experts of the border guard service as N. Karatsupa, A. Ageyev, I. Petrov (Toyvo Vyakhya) and others grew up in the troops.

The state border, like a sensitive barometer, reacted to the state of the international atmosphere in the 1930's. The guards of the Soviet border were among the first to sense the approach of the danger of war. The armed provocations of the Japanese militarists in the region of Lake Khasan and the Khalkhin-Gol River were a prelude to the treacherous attack of Fascist Germany on the Soviet Union. The test of the reliability of our borders and of the fortress of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union was distressing for the fanciers of military ventures. Along with units of the Red Army the border guards gave a crushing repulse to the enemy.

For courage and heroism, which were displayed in defending the borders of the homeland, thousands of soldiers and commanders were awarded orders and medals, 18 border guards were awarded the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union. G. Batarshin, V. Vinevitin, A. Makhalin, P. Tereshkin and I. Chernopyatko, participants in the battles at Lake Khasan, were the first in the troops to receive this title.

The 40th anniversary of the heroic feat of the defenders of the Soviet borders, who were the first to take the treacherous strike of the Nazis, is this year. The border guards met in an organized fashion the attack of the many times superior forces of the fascists and displayed in the battles great military skill, unshakable endurance and mass heroism. They selflessly defended every inch of their native land, fulfilling their duty to the end. The defenders of the Brest fortress, the border subunits, the commandant offices and outposts under the command of Ya. Tarutin, G. Polivoda, A. Lopatin, V. Usov, F. Morin, A. Kizhevatonov, F. Gusev and many other units and subunits of the border guard troops covered themselves with eternal glory.

The border guard troops honorably bore their battle standards through all the tests of World War II. More than 50 percent of the officers and 70 percent of the total prewar personnel of the border guard troops fought in the standing army. The border guards displayed tenacity and courage, participating along with the combined units of our army in the defense of Moscow and Leningrad, Odessa and Sevastopol', fighting at Stalingrad and in the legendary Little Russia. They also displayed great military skill and determination in offensive operations.

Many border guards fought against the enemy, being in partisan detachments and underground organizations on the territory temporarily occupied by the enemy. The partisan detachments, which were commanded by the border guards Hero of the Soviet Union M. Naumov, K. Karitskiy, N. Prokopyuk, M. Prudnikov and others, became widely renowned.

For the feats accomplished during the years of World War II thousands of border guards were commended with orders and medals, more than 150 soldiers were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. In all 49 border units became order-holding units, 32 were awarded honorary titles. The experience of World War II is invaluable property for the current generation of border guards. It teaches courage and loyalty to the homeland. It demands of each of our soldiers to tirelessly improve his martial skills and to handle modern arms and combat materiel skillfully.

During the postwar period the border guard troops have reliably protected the state border of the USSR. The names of D. Leonov, I. Strel'nikov, V. Bubenin and Yu. Babin'skiy, whose feats in the military engagements with the Maoist instigators have been marked by the "Gold Stars" of Heroes, have become a part of the chronicle of combat glory of the border guard troops. M. Dulepov, V. Ryazanov and G. Stepanov have been recorded for ever in the lists of the personnel of the border troop collectives. Their heroism, which was displayed in protecting the border during peacetime, is inspiring the new generation of border guards to vigilant service in the name of the security of our homeland.

The scale of ideological confrontation, which is increasing today, substantially influences the protection of the border. "The acuteness of the class struggle on the international arena," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is making great demands on the activity of state security organs, on party training, on the knowledge and style of work of our security officers."

Our party and the Soviet people have given the soldiers of the border everything necessary for the reliable defense of the sacred boundaries of our homeland. The durable fusion of technical supply, military skill and an invincible moral spirit--such is the combat potential of the modern Soviet Armed Forces. Such, also, are the border guard troops.

The mighty economic, scientific and technical potential of the country has made it possible to raise the technical supply of the border guard troops to a qualitatively new level. Today they are supplied with modern arms and special equipment, which is increasing considerably their service and combat capabilities. Troop tactics have undergone further development. The commanders and staffs are persistently searching for the most perfect forms and methods of defending the border and are seeking ways to increase the effectiveness of service by border details, technical observation posts, ships and border aircraft.

Splendid young people, who have high ideals, are educated and physically fit, annually come to the outposts and ships. The troops have skilled officers, who are infinitely loyal to the Communist Party and have a broad political outlook and thorough military, technical and special knowledge. The serviceman in the green service cap is not only a skillful and courageous soldier, but also an ideological champion.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the soldiers of the border are constantly increasing the vigilance of the security forces and are persistently improving their combat and border guard skill. Socialist competition has acquired a new scope in the units and subunits of the troops. A stepped-up drive for the achievement of great results in service, political and combat training, for excellent knowledge and the skillful handling of arms and combat materiel is under way. Communists and Komsomol members of the border are coming forth as the initiators of patriotic undertakings. Today the units and subunits of the border, which officers A. Sorokin, N. Movchan, B. Zakharov, V. Rastsvetayev, V. Pashnin and Ye. Tobol' lead, are in the forefront of the competitors.

In their service in protecting the boundaries of the homeland the border guards rely extensively on the local population of the border regions, which have been organized into people's volunteer squads and detachments of young friends of the border guards. The soldiers of the border are extremely grateful to the party, soviet and

Komsomol organs of the border area for the organization of patronage of the border outposts, ships and other subunits and for constant attention to questions of the protection of the border.

Service at the border for young soldiers is a good school of civil maturity and development. This is dictated by the sociopolitical nature and lofty destiny of the border guard troops. Here young people receive good political, military and physical training and assimilate the security guard traditions founded by P. E. Dzerzhinskiy. During service the border guards acquire knowledge and skills, which can be used in the national economy, a third of them acquire experience in public political work. Many servicemen return to their production collectives as communists.

The soldiers of the Soviet border together with the border guards of the fraternal socialist countries are reliably defending the front line of the socialist community. In close cooperation the border guard and military skill of the comrades in arms is being improved, their inviolable friendship is becoming stronger and is developing, the glorious combat traditions, which arose in the struggle against the common enemy, are multiplying.

The All-Union Conference of the Executive Personnel of the Organs and Troops of the USSR Committee for State Security was held on the eve of our traditional holiday. It discussed the tasks of the state security organs, which stem from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev took part in the work of the conference. The attention, which the party is giving to the border guard troops, is inspiring our soldiers to new gains in combat and political training and is summoning them to defend even more alertly and vigilantly the boundaries of our great socialist homeland.

The personnel of the border guard troops, who are closely united around their own Communist Party, are vigilantly and reliably protecting the boundaries of the beloved homeland. Our soldiers are always on the alert and at a constant high level of combat readiness.

7807

CSO: 1800/594

REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS OBSERVE BORDER GUARD DAY

In Uzbekistan

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 May 81 p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Zaporozhchenko, chief of the political department of the troops of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District of the USSR KGB, under the rubric "Today Is Border Guard Day": "The People Are Guarding the Border"]

[Text] Today is the 63d anniversary of the Soviet border guard troops. Their establishment and the development of the basic principles for guarding the border are inextricably entwined with the name of V. I. Lenin. The decree by the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR on establishing the border guard, signed by Vladimir Il'ich on 28 May 1918, defined the main missions of the troops which are fully valid in our time too.

The history of the border guard troops holds many examples of high courage and heroism of soldiers and officers who did not spare their life in the name of freedom and state security of the country.

In the early years of building socialism, the warriors in the green caps together with the state security organs routed the numerous bourgeois nationalist bands of Petlyura and Makhno, the Mussavatists, the Dashnaks and the Basmachis, neutralized thousands of spies and saboteurs, and exposed their secret connections.

Many striking pages have been added to the glorious chronicle during the years of combat activity by the border guards of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District. Especially fierce and intense was the fight against the Basmachis. Our district border guards who covered themselves with everlasting glory in these battles were David Yaroshevskiy, Leonid Kravchenko, Stepan Karpov, Ivan Poskrebko, Illarion Kononenko, and Gavriil Samokhvalov who now have border posts named for them.

Forty years separate us from the terrible June days of 1941. Border posts were the first to absorb the treacherous attack by fascist troops that day. The small garrisons of the border posts became bastions in the path of the enemy invasion. In one formation with the infantry, artillery and tank men, and sailors, the border guards restrained the onslaught of the enemy battalions and divisions along the entire Soviet-German front.

The war became a severe trial for Central Asian border guards. Substantially fewer people were at the posts, and the duty stretched to 14 or more hours per day. But, despite the difficulties, the border guards carried out with honor the instructions of their comrades who had gone to the front and maintained a reliable guard of the border. Dozens of bands were routed, and hundreds of violators were detained. In those years, district border guards contributed more than 20 million rubles to the country's defense fund.

During the Patriotic War, many commanders and political workers were advanced to responsible posts from the border guard troops; they proved to be courageous and able military chiefs. Those among them from our district were generals I. I. Maslennikov, V. S. Polenov and N. A. Antipenko. Central Asian border guards were also among the Heroes of the Soviet Union: M. I. Morozov, G. I. Vakholkov, T. T. Taran, M. A. Yen'shin, I. D. Zinov'yev, P. V. Yatsenko and I. I. Maslennikov.

In the past years, several generations of border guards have been replaced. Each of them has left in the history of the troops their names and their combat deeds. Each of them passed the border guard baton to their successors, who preserved and multiplied this unfading glory. Along the entire stretch from the Caspian to the Pamirs, our district troops are defending the political and economic interests of the Central Asian republics.

There has traditionally been a strong friendship between the border guards and the local population. Its roots go back to the fiery twenties and thirties, the years of the formation and consolidation of the Soviet regime. Border region inhabitants render invaluable assistance to the warriors in guarding the border. For courage and resourcefulness displayed in detecting and detaining state border violators, many members of the DND [Voluntary People's Brigades] and detachments of the YuDP [Young Friends of the Border Guards] were awarded governmental medals, honorary certificates and valuable presents.

Much assistance is given to district units by republic military-patronage commissions, collectives of culture, science and the arts, and industrial and agricultural enterprises. Border guards, trying to do their bit to solve national economic problems facing the border regions, combine labor service with whatever help they can give to the population. Officers and party-Komsomol activists regularly give lectures and addresses to the population and carry the great ideas of the party to the working masses. Border guards consider their duty helping the local population in times of natural disasters and accidents. In doing so, many of them often show courage, selflessness and bravery.

All this is graphic indication that firm business-like mutual relations have been established between the population and the border guards based on common aims and interests. It is in this unity that the motto "All Soviet People Guard the USSR Border" is realized.

Soviet border warriors together with the border guards of the fraternal countries of socialism are reliably guarding the forward edge of the socialist community.

A continuing display of the sense of internationalism is one of the outstanding qualities of Soviet border guards.

...On a dark night at one of the villages of Afghan Badakhshan, which is next to the USSR state border, a band sent from Pakistani territory attacked. The wild fanatics severely wounded a 12-year-old boy, Dodikhudo Begoyev. He lost much blood and was threatened with amputation of his leg. The boy's parents and the Afghan village activists appealed to the Soviet border guards for medical aid. The boy was placed in the nearest rural hospital in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast of Tajikistan; blood was urgently needed to save him. And immediately, seven Soviet border guard soldiers became voluntary donors. The Afghan village inhabitants expressed their sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for the selfless fraternal aid.

For 63 years, Soviet border guard troops have been piously performing their duty. With high awareness of their personal responsibility for guarding the border, they stand the tireless watch and alertly guard the peaceful, creative labor of our people.

By raising combat readiness and political vigilance and by ardent execution of service missions, district warriors are responding to the paternal concern of the party and Soviet government for us border soldiers and to that high appraisal given to the state security organs by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Border personnel see their main mission in ensuring the inviolability of the state border and in stopping any enemy attempt to encroach on the gains of Great October. That is how it has been, is now and will be!

In Tajikistan

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 May 81 p 2

[Article by Major General A. Gafarov, deputy commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District Troops, under the rubric "Today is Border Day": "Soviet Border Guards"]

[Text] This year, workers of our country and border guard warriors are observing Border Guard Day in an atmosphere of exceptional enthusiasm evoked by the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress. Displayed at the congress with new strength was the greatest organizer's and mobilizing role of our party and its capability of raising the energy and political morale of the Soviet people to a new level.

Border warriors, just as all Soviet people, welcomed with great pride and inspiration the Central Committee summary report delivered by L. I. Brezhnev. Border warriors, united closely around Lenin's party, express unanimous support and warm approval of the provisions and tasks advanced in the CPSU Central Committee Summary Report and the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the National Economy for the 11th Five-Year Plan, and are full of determination to implement the historic party plans.

Heard with fresh strength at the congress was the high appraisal for the activity of the state security organs and their integral units, the border guard troops.

Soviet border guards are fully determined to make even greater progress in raising vigilance, combat readiness and in strengthening further military discipline, order and organization.

Our party and government have charged the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops with the honorable and crucial mission of guarding the USSR state border. Soviet border guards are handling this crucial mission successfully.

The history of the Soviet border guard troops is inextricably entwined with the name of V. I. Lenin. On his initiative on the third day after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Military Revolutionary Committee gave the order to temporarily seal the republic's border in certain sectors.

This measure was dictated by the necessity of preventing the penetration into our country of the counterrevolutionaries from a number of White emigres, spies, saboteurs and other enemy agents, and of stopping the activities of contrabandists and speculators. It was necessary to guard the political, economic and military interests of the land of the soviets. Guarding the borders of the Soviet republic was an act stemming naturally from Lenin's idea of armed protection of the socialist homeland. Speaking against the slogan "Do Away with the Borders!", V. I. Lenin resolutely stressed: "We stand for the necessity of the state, and the state presupposes borders!"

Therefore, following the establishment of the organs of the VChK [All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage], the Red Army and Navy, on 28 May 1918, V. I. Lenin signed the decree of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars to establish the border guard. This date is recognized as the founding day of the Soviet Border Guard Troops.

The best representatives of the revolutionary working class responded 63 years ago to the Communist Party's call to serve at the border. Sent to the troops as military commissars were communists hardened in the crucible of the revolutionary fight. The best Red Army units, seasoned in the battles and engagements of the Civil War, formed the combat nucleus of the first border guard detachments. A fierce fight was being waged along the entire state border against bands, enemy agents and contrabandists.

In the Central Asian sector, border guards had to wage the prolonged and fierce fight against the Basmachis. Leaders and organizers of the Basmachi Revolt and the Musul'man Clergy set the goal of separating the Central Asian republics from the Soviet country and restoring the old orders.

The decisive role in eliminating the counterrevolution was played by Lenin's national policy. It allowed separating reactionary nationalistic elements from the working masses, and united the working class and working peasantry around the Soviet regime.

After the Red Army and the internal and border guard troops had routed the main forces of the Basmachis in 1926, border guards were given the mission of guarding all sectors of the state border and eliminating banditry in the border regions.

This was no easy job. Clashes with bands, who almost always had superior strength, and pursuing the enemy in mountains and deserts demanded great endurance and fortitude. Success in the fight against the Basmachis was facilitated by the continuing contact and good relations between the border guards and the local population.

Soviet border guards shared in the great Victory over mankind's bitterest enemy-- German fascism. They were the first to clash with the invading hordes. The border was on fire. Posts, border towns and villages were burnt. Forced to accept combat under extremely disadvantageous conditions, border guards stood courageously and firmly. The homeland highly valued the combat services of the border guards in the war against Hitler's Germany and imperialist Japan. Many regiments and detachments and thousands of fighters, commanders and political workers were awarded combat decorations.

After the war again came intense combat days for the border guards. The border has been and remains a permanently active front. It has to be guarded in the complex international situation. Events, especially recently, tell of the intensified aggressiveness of the imperialist camp.

The complexity of the international situation is felt with special force on the border; therefore, our border guards of today not only guard the border, but are also the ideological fighters on the forward edge of the homeland.

Soviet border guards are celebrating their 63d anniversary in their prime. They have cadres boundlessly devoted to communist ideals and who have undergone excellent combat hardening. The country appreciates highly the work of their guards. For services in guarding the homeland and for high indicators in combat and political training, many border guards have been awarded orders and medals.

Today's Soviet border guards have complex and crucial missions. Therefore, in the future too we will be strengthening the vital, indissoluble ties between the border guard troops and the local party, soviet and Komsomol organs and with all workers, improving the work in the Voluntary People's Brigades and in the detachments of the Young Friends of the Border Guards, and actively participating in the military and patriotic education of youth.

Soviet border guards are proud and happy to be standing guard over the borders of our fine homeland, the first country to build socialism, the first to blaze the path into space and the first to be building the communist tomorrow.

Border warriors are conscious of their high duty; in the future too, they will be giving all their strength to the great cause of fighting for communism and will be reliably maintaining the security of the homeland.

In Kirghizia

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Article by Major General Yu. Koloskov, chief of the political department of the Red Banner Eastern Border District Troops, under the rubric "Today Is Border Guard Day": "Guarding the Homeland's Borders"]

[Text] Today is Border Guard Day. Border guards are observing their current holiday in an atmosphere of nationwide enthusiasm evoked by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Word is coming from all posts in the Red Banner Eastern Border District about the great interest being shown by the border guards in studying the summary report by comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the other congress documents. Border warriors are gladened and called to patriotic deeds by the achievements and grand plans of the party and people in building communism. They are full of aspiration to perform their duty in an exemplary manner and reach new heights in perfecting border skills.

Revealed at the 26th party congress were the sources and causes and the entire depth of danger of the policy of the reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States, which is based on dealing from a position of strength, stepping up the arms race, and unleashing provocations against the socialist and other independent countries.

The strained situation in the world is being more and more complicated by the further drawing together of U.S. aggressive circles and their accomplices with the Chinese hegemonists who are continuing to organize the undeclared war against Afghanistan and create the danger of war in various regions of the world.

The enemies of socialism are largely counting on secret methods of fighting. To this end, they are making extensive use of espionage, political, economic and military intelligence, provocations and ideological subversions.

Under these conditions, the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense and paying unremitting attention to guarding the border and the border guard troops as an important link in ensuring the security of the Soviet state.

The homeland has equipped their guards with everything necessary: ships, aircraft, helicopters, reliable vehicles, radioengineering, engineering and other facilities to guard the border. The first-class equipment allows the warriors to hear and see far away, to detect border violators irrespective of weather and time of day, and to quickly forestall and stop the actions of a violator.

Serving in the district troops are well-trained politically mature people. With honor and dignity, they are continuing the cause of the older generations and are piously preserving and multiplying by military labor the combat and chekist traditions.

The heroism of the border warriors, their valor and courage and boundless loyalty to the homeland and people are imprinted in the rooms of combat glory of our units. It suffices to cite the names of the post party organization secretary, A. Bestsennyy, squad leader and machinegunner of the "Kashka-Su" Border Guard Post, A. Milayev and T. Malikov. Living in people's memory is the feat of the border guards who repulsed the Beijing aggressors in 1969, when to further their great-power adventuristic policy, they committed an armed invasion across the border on the Ussuri and on the territory of Kazakhstan in the area of Zhalanashkol'. PRAVDA on 14 August 1969 wrote about the feat of the men of Zhalanashkol': "In this battle, the guards of the Soviet homeland again displayed fortitude, courage, valor, heroism and the readiness to selflessly defend the native soil from any encroachments...."

The border guards of the eighties are standing their indefatigable watch just as alertly.

...On that day, nothing unusual was presaged. The border guard detail led by Sergeant V. Safonov was standing watch in a ravine at the approaches to the border. The calm, beauty of the mountains, clear sky, soft grass underneath--everything was favorable to rest. And besides, border violations in this sector were only in remote history. But the border guards operated as prescribed, without indulgences: they moved from line to line, camouflaged and looked over the terrain thoroughly. And suddenly the unexpected: strange people who were looking around appeared at a bend in the path. What happened next was decided in moments. The saboteurs, armed to the teeth and surprised, but not wishing to give up, opened fire and were killed by the border guards' accurate shots. For courage and skilled actions in protecting the border, Sergeant V. Safonov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

And that is how it was in repelling a provocative excursion in another sector of our district, when four Chinese servicemen violated the USSR border and intruded within the limits of Soviet territory. Sergeant S. Skibchik, and Privates I. Berdnik and I. Khairov, who were on a detail, decisively repulsed the provocateurs. All three were given the highest border guard award--the medal "For Excellence in Guarding the USSR State Border."

One can cite many examples of difficult and courageous service of the loyal sons of the homeland--the border guards.

Commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations are continuing and intensifying the work aimed at ensuring that service in the border guard troops will always be a school of selfless service to the homeland, patriotic education, and ideological and physical hardening.

In carrying out the great and multifaceted missions facing the troops, a great role belongs to the party organizations. Under the leadership of the political organs, they rear communists as high-principled, active fighters of the party and as the leading strength of the troops, cement the military collectives, and mobilize the creative energy and initiative of the warriors for vigilant and reliable guarding of the border.

A clear manifestation of the unity of the army and the people and a major condition for the successful activity of the border guard troops is the nationwide support of their combat work on maintaining the vigilant and reliable guard over the state border.

Our district border guards and the workers, especially the youth of Kirghizia, are linked by truly fraternal friendship. The border area population, members of the Voluntary People's Brigades, pioneers and pupils come at the first call to aid the border guards.

Close patronage ties with the posts have been formed at the collectives of the industrial enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic. The border warriors are continually of paramount concern to the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, the Komsomol organizations, the creative unions and the "Znaniye" society.

Of great value to this joint activity for strengthening guarding the border are the measures taken by the Kirghizia Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party and soviet organs on educating the population in the spirit of high political

vigilance, improving the activity of the Voluntary People's Brigades in the border areas, strengthening and developing patronage ties, and rendering assistance in personnel education and organization of everyday life. T.U. Usubaliyev, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Kirghizia Communist Party Central Committee, and other republic leaders visit the district troops and posts and are interested in border guard activity, service and everyday life. All this is significantly multiplying the strength and capability of the district troops in fulfilling the missions assigned and raising the combat spirit of the border guards.

Soviet border guards are worthily observing their holiday. They are highly carrying the banner of loyalty to the cause of the party and Soviet people and giving all their efforts to reliably maintaining the inviolability and security of the country's borders.

In Turkmenistan

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 May 81 p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Zaporozhchenko, chief of the political department of the troops of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District, under the rubric "Tomorrow Is Border Guard Day": "On Continuous Patrol"]

[Text] Border guard troops are celebrating their 63d anniversary. They trace their combat history to the decree of the Sovnarkom [Council of People's Commissars] signed by V. I. Lenin on 28 May 1918.

While guarding and defending the border, fighting together with the state security organs against the agents of international capital, and stopping economic contraband, the border guards have grown stronger from year to year.

The border guards added many striking pages to the combat history of the troops in the prewar years. They routed the Basmachis in Central Asia and the bandit gangs on the western borders and in the Far East, and detained thousands and thousands of spies, saboteurs and contrabandists. The feats of border guards A. Korobitsin, L. Kravchenko, D. Yaroshevskiy, A. Makhalin and many others demonstrated the remarkable qualities of the patriotic warriors reared by our Soviet system.

...On 7 September 1930, a group of border guards from the Ashkhabad Detachment pursued a band of Basmachis. Suffering considerable losses from the accurate bullets of the border guards in the open terrain, the leader decided to shelter the gang in an abandoned village. The bandits occupied the half-destroyed houses and returned fire desperately. They had to be knocked out of there at any price.

Border guard L. A. Kravchenko bravely crawled along the open terrain to the bandit's shelter. A hail of bullets were fired at him and raised clouds of dust, but the warrior inched forward confidently, ignoring the danger. He crawled to the corner building, jumped to his feet, and one after the other threw two grenades into a window opening, then rushed forward drawing the other border guards after him.

The band was destroyed, but the bold spirit was shot by an enemy bullet. Mortally wounded, he died in the arms of his comrades. The name L. A. Kravchenko, who died

heroically in combat with the band, was given to one of the posts in the Red Banner Border Detachment. He also has a street named after him in the rayon center of Kaakhka, Turkmen SSR, as well as the pioneer brigades in schools Nos 11 and 41 in Ashkhabad.

Border guards experienced an especially difficult trial in the early days of the Great Patriotic War. Together with the troops in the army subunits stationed near the border, they absorbed the first attack by the fascist hordes. History records that not one security detachment left their border post without an order.

The border guards fought heroically. One cannot but admire those displays of greatness of spirit and heroic efforts, when for example, seven fighters led by the post commander F. Morin, in response to the demand to surrender, began singing the "International" and charged on their last counterattack.... Lieutenant Lopatin's post fought on while surrounded for 11 days, and Lieutenant K. Alekseyev's post for 13! There are many such examples. Truly, each border post was a Brest fortress.

Border guard units later fought at Moscow and Stalingrad, took part in the defense of Leningrad and Sevastopol' and fought heroically in the Arctic, the Caucasus and Crimea. Border guards made a great contribution in the fight by the state security organs against fascist agents in the rear area of the fronts.

For heroism and courage displayed in combat, many border guards were given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and awarded orders and medals. Awarded orders were 49 border guard units, while 32 received honorary titles.

In speaking of the current generation of border guards, it should be stressed that the young warriors are worthy heirs of the experience and combat traditions of their fathers and older brothers. They are conscientiously performing their military duty. Combat, moral and political qualities of the border guards have grown as has their physical development.

Youth coming into the troops now have a high general educational level. The majority of soldiers and sergeants have a secondary or specialized secondary education. Many have managed to acquire productive skills.

Today's border guards are distinguished by their ideological maturity, high intelligence and broadness in thinking. Truly, this is a quite new type of warrior--knights of duty and honor. We are proud of our commanders and political workers. These people are highly educated, ideologically hardened and well trained in the military sense.

They direct their efforts at instilling in each border guard ardent patriotism, communist conviction and a sense of personal responsibility for guarding the homeland's borders. The guides for action in this multifaceted activity are the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The complexity of the international situation and insidiousness of enemies obligate border guards to display high vigilance and to be in constant readiness at any moment and under any conditions to stand as an insurmountable barrier in the path of uninvited guests.

Recently, a border guard detachment of three fought a larger band of armed border violators. The warriors emerged the victors. For courage and bravery, they were all decorated with governmental awards. And such examples are not unique.

District troop personnel are characterized by maximum self-discipline, courage, fortitude, high military skill and the ability to act decisively and quickly.

Visit the border posts, control and check points, and other subunits and you sense an atmosphere of relation engendered by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The high enthusiasm with which our warriors are working is indicated by the results of socialist competition. For example, take the Border Post imeni Leonid Kravchenko. It has held the title of excellent for many years running. And the absolute majority of the personnel are observing Border Guard Day in the ranks of the excellents in training and masters of service.

High indicators in socialist competition in honor of their professional holiday were achieved by the subordinates of Lieutenant Colonel B. Zakharov, Major L. Izmailov, Captain V. Parakhin and many other military subunits.

In organizing competition and conducting classes and training, commanders try to make them as close to combat situations as possible. It is in these events that a strong will is developed, characters are molded and the necessary skills that bring warriors to maturity are acquired.

The communists and Komsomol members are in the vanguard of competition. They are always there where it is more difficult: heading the border guard detachments, search parties and teams. They are there where success in guarding the state border is decided. All warriors align on them and follow their example.

Border guard forces are multiplied by nationwide support. There is a fine aphorism engendered by life itself which has become a combat slogan: "All the People Guard the Border." Suffice it to say that every fourth violator is detained with the active participation of the local population. Any time the need arises, border area kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, pioneers and pupils join a common rank with the warriors to seal off the border.

We border guards receive much help from the military patronage commissions of Turkmenistan, the collectives of culture, science and the arts, and industrial and agricultural enterprises. The republic's "Znaniye" society continually sends lecturers, speakers and agitation brigades to the posts and garrisons. Workers in the republic's Academy of Sciences and the Turkmen Medical Institute are frequent guests of the border guards. Close ties with the border warriors are maintained by the theaters, philharmonic society and amateur talent collectives.

In turn, the border guards, trying to do their bit to solve national economic problems facing the border regions, combine labor service with whatever help they can give to the population. The workers have in the border warriors not only friends and protectors, but also active helpers. Every year they help harvest cotton and do construction and repair work. By agreement with the local party committees, officers and party-Komsomol activists regularly address the population with lectures and speeches.

Today, just as always, border guard detachments are walking along the patrol paths; technical observation post operators, helicopter men and sailors are standing the watch. The warriors in the green caps are reliably guarding the borders of the beloved homeland--the mighty bulwark of the peace and happiness of the people.

8545

CSC: 1800/602

REGIONAL

REPUBLICS OBSERVE BORDER GUARD DAY

In Latvia

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 3

[Article by Major General G. F. Moiseyenko, commander of the Baltic Border District, under the rubric "Today is Border Guard Day": "Loyal to Traditions"]

[Text] Today, the warriors in green caps together with all workers in our country are marking Border Guard Day. As always, the words of the combat order, simple but full of profound meaning, are being heard solemnly on all the homeland's borders: "Guard the state border of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!"

The continuous watch by the guards of the world's first socialist state has gone on for 63 years. It began on 28 May 1918 when V. I. Lenin signed the decree of the Council of People's Commissars to establish the border guard.

"The homeland has entrusted the border guards with the honored obligation of vigilantly and reliably guarding the state border from any encroachments. And Soviet border guards are performing it with honor." These words by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, just as the high rating given to the activity of the chekist organs at the 26th CPSU Congress, evoke in every border guard the patriotic aspiration to worthily perform his military duty and vigilantly guard the gains of Great October.

Together with the warriors in the army and navy, Soviet border guards are reliably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the security of the entire socialist community. The entire service and combat activity of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops and of one of its combat detachments--the Baltic Border District-- is inextricably entwined with the history of our Soviet homeland, valiant Armed Forces and organs of the VChK [All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-revolution and Sabotage, 1917-1922] to the KGB.

Carefully preserving and evolving the combat traditions of the older generations, their valor and bravery and selfless devotion to the party's cause, our border district has been faithfully serving our people for more than 40 years. The Order of the Red Banner, recently awarded it, is recognition of the combat services of the Baltic Border District. This high award is inspiring our border warriors to new achievements in training and service and to surmounting any difficulties associated with performing the missions set by the party.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and its conclusions on the contemporary international situation require border guards to tirelessly raise their vigilance and combat readiness. And today, while performing the complex and critical missions on suppressing the aggressive intentions of imperialist reactionary circles, and their intensifying reconnaissance, espionage and sabotage acts against the USSR and the countries of the entire socialist community, we are carefully preserving and evolving the combat traditions of our troops and all the Soviet people. In this is the pledge of further success in combat work.

Not too long ago we celebrated Victory Day and are on the threshold of another date-- the 40th anniversary of the day the Great Patriotic War started. Speaking in Kiev at the solemn opening of the Memorial Complex in the hero city, comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "Those who are a little older well remember, in all probability, that clear summer day of 22 June 1941. The day when the darkest forces of imperialism--the forces of bloody fascism--brought the fire squall of war down upon our country."

Soviet border guards were the first to absorb the surprise attack of the German fascist troops. The posts from Barentsev to the Black Sea, including in the Baltic area, stood to the death.

The young warriors of our time have not had the occasion to take part in heroic battles, but they know well the staunchness and military valor of their grandfathers and fathers. It is as if history itself speaks the language of bravery with the soldiers of the posts named for the Heroes of the Soviet Union V. Utina and S. Vaupshas, political instructor P. Rodionov and commissar F. Okk, and the ships named for Ya. Berzin and N. Kaplunov.

Recently, in Taurage a memorial was dedicated to the border guards of the 4th Post of the Taurage Detachment, which was part of our district. For four hours, the heroes fought bravely under the leadership of the post commander, A. Bogun. Almost all perished in the unequal battle.

Shoulder to shoulder with the units and formations of the Soviet Army and Navy, the district's border guards staunchly defended L'vivaya, Tallinn and Riga, waged desperate combat against the enemy air and naval landings, and heroically defended the cradle of October, Leningrad. The border guard troops took part in the liberation of the Baltic republics, Poland, Romania, Hungary and in the assault on Koenigsberg and Berlin.

For mass heroism displayed in battles with the fascist invaders in the years 1941 to 1945, 75 percent of the district's units earned high awards and 60 percent received honorary titles. Two combat orders crown the banner of the border guard detachment formed at the time from subunits of the heroic Samaro-Simbirsk (Ul'yanovsk) Iron Division. We are especially proud and fortunate that Vladimir Il'ich Lenin is an honorary border guard in this famous detachment.

In the postwar time, the border guard troops are continuing to reliably guard the Soviet state border. Under conditions of the aggravated international situation, the Communist Party and the Soviet government are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defensive capability and the security of its state borders.

Thanks to this party concern, the district now has everything necessary to carry out its critical and complex missions.

Outstanding equipment, modern arms, high professional skill of the border guards and their high political and moral-psychological qualities—this is the potential of the border guard troops that are an important link in the overall system for ensuring the defensive capability of our state.

The modern post and the crew on a border guard ship is a highly organized military collective characterized by readiness to perform any missions to ensure border inviolability. Their political nucleus is the party organizations and groups whose communists set a personal example of high vigilance, determination and courage. Following it are the Komsomol members who form the majority of the personnel.

Sergeant V. Ilyushin and Private A. Shalunov pursued border violators for more than 20 kilometers under difficult conditions, taking a bold risk. With the help of border guard aviators, they prevented a border violation. Both warriors were awarded the medal "For Excellence in Guarding the USSR State Border."

The role of the border guard troops as a school for ideological hardening of youth and educating them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism is growing steadily. Here the leading role belongs to the officers.

The activity of the troops yields many examples of skillful, coordinated and harmonious work by commanders and political workers. The brigade of guard ships where comrades V. G. Ivanov and A. A. Vanil'yev serve is the initiator of socialist competition among the country's naval border guard units and successfully met the pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. The leading military collective was twice awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the republic. In the vanguard of the best collectives is invariably the post named for the Lettish red riflemen. For several years running, it has held the title of excellent post.

The strength of the border guards is in the indissoluble link with the workers of our country. The slogan "All the People Guard the Border" is a reality in the developed socialist society. On today's holiday, the district border guards express their sincere appreciation to the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the party and Komsomol organizations, worker collectives, creative organizations and workers of the republic for the continuing attention and concern for guarding the border, educating the border guards and improving the conditions of their daily life.

From the patrol paths and forward naval lines, the border guards send their ardent combat greetings to veterans of the troops and glorious frontline men who laid the foundation of the remarkable combat traditions, and wish them good health and luck.

Boundlessly devoted to the cause of the party and the people and loyal to the heroic traditions of all generations, the border guards of the Red Banner Baltic Border District will exert all efforts to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and ensure the inviolability of the sacred borders of the beloved homeland.

In Lithuania

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Article by Colonel K. Il'in, deputy chief of the political department of the USSR KGB Red Banner Baltic Border District, under the rubric: "Today is Border Guard Day": "Guards of the Homeland"]

[Text] Today, Soviet people are celebrating Border Guard Day. Today's holiday for the border guards is being celebrated in days when the country, implementing the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress, is confidently moving forward on the path of building communism.

District border guard troops heartily and unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU congress. The chekist warriors were especially satisfied with the high rating given in the summary report by the CPSU Central Committee to the KGB organs.

The border guards have passed through a glorious combat path for 63 years. Established in the first year of existence of the Soviet state, they grew and matured in the unequal fight against enemy scouts, spies, saboteurs and bandits and made a significant contribution to the victory over domestic and foreign counter-revolution in the early years of the Soviet regime.

When our country was invaded by fascist Germany, the border guards were the first to absorb the enemy attack. Forty years separate us from that memorable morning of 22 June. At that time, each post became a fortress, and each border guard a hero by not yielding a meter of the homeland without a fight.

A monument to the fallen heroes of the 4th Post of the 106th Taurage Border Guard Detachment was recently dedicated in Shilin near Taurage in the Lithuanian SSR. The chekist warriors under the command of Lieutenant A. Bogun withstood for four hours the fascist subunits, substantially superior in strength and reinforced with tanks, artillery and mortars. Almost all the border guards perished, but they made not one step backwards. And that is how it was along the entire state border. Along with the army and navy warriors, the homeland's border guards fought bravely at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

Today, we bow our heads before the sacred memory of the heroes who gave their life for our great homeland. Our words of respect and appreciation are addressed to the war veterans whose example is being followed by the young border warriors.

The guards of the socialist homeland are performing great and critical missions in our days. Imperialist intelligence agencies are doing everything possible to weaken the military, economic and moral-psychological potential of the Soviet Union. They are delivering their agents and carrying out other subversive actions. They are continually colliding with the activations of the military preparations of the capitalist NATO states. Reconnaissance flights close to our borders are increasing; ships equipped with special equipment are continually scouring about at the edges of our waters. Intensive radioengineering reconnaissance is being conducted. Under these conditions, the homeland guards are displaying special vigilance.

The overwhelming majority of posts, ships, KPP [control and check points] and sub-units in the district have successfully met their pledges in honor of the troop's anniversary. Among the right-flankers are the posts imeni Yu. Kibartis, P. Kubov, the Red Lettish Riflemen, P. Radionov and the ship imeni Yan Berzinch.

In performing their military duty, the Soviet border guards are continually displaying high combat skill, courage and bravery. Recently the service by the military collective commanded by officer Yu. Sokolov was noted. They detected and detained a state border violator and confiscated his ideologically harmful literature.

In recent years, many district servicemen were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for exemplary service. Many soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers were awarded the chest badge "Excellent Border Guard."

Awarding the order of the Red Banner to the Baltic Border District was a high appraisal of the work of all the border warriors. The border warriors are very grateful to the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and to all republic workers for the active assistance to the border guards in guarding the border and for the concern for their daily life.

Many inhabitants of the border regions in the republic were given various awards, including the medal "For Excellence in Guarding the USSR State Border." Thousands of inhabitants of the border regions, united into voluntary people's detachments, actively assist the border guards in performing the missions for reliable guarding of the USSR border.

Border service is a true school of Soviet patriotism and service to the cause of communism. Kestutis Ashmonas, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and head of a brigade of fitters at a ship repair plant, said in a meeting with the border guards: "Border service gave me much: it taught me to value the collective, live for its interests, and to give all my efforts and skill to the common cause. It is difficult to appraise what was given me by the commanders and political workers in education and political hardening. In the army, I became a communist. And so long as my heart beats, this high title will be justified by deeds."

On this holiday, the Baltic Border Guards assure the CPSU and the Soviet people that they will always selflessly serve their homeland and exert all efforts to achieve fresh success in service, training and discipline, and make their contribution to the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The watch by the homeland guards is continuing.

In the Ukraine

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 May 81 p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Yarlychenko, chief of the political department for the troops of the Red Banner Western Border District, under the rubric "Tomorrow is Border Guard Day": "Loyal Sons of the Homeland"]

[Text] The question of organizing a border guard for the new Soviet republic arose acutely right after the victory of Great October. The borders of the world's first workers' state had to be secured quickly and reliably because of the hostile actions of foreign and domestic counterrevolutionaries. Our border guard troops were established as a special armed detachment of the socialist republic on the same basic principles that applied to the Red Army. Their founding date is regarded as 28 May. On this day in 1918, V. I. Lenin signed the decree to establish the border guard.

V. I. Lenin took special care to select for the border guard troops people capable of ensuring high personnel morale, iron discipline and high vigilance. On 14 May 1921 at a session of the Central Committee Politburo attended by V. I. Lenin, one of the points written in the decision on the question "On Guarding the Borders," was "To reinforce the border guard troops with communists." A short line, but what deep meaning is imbedded in it!

Since the first days of their existence, the border guard troops have been successfully carrying out the critical missions to ensure the inviolability of the homeland's sacred borders. They produced many heroes. And among them are those from our Red Banner Western Border District: Grigoriy Varavin, Semen Pustel'nikov, Ivan Stebletsov, Gerasim Rubtsov, Aleksey Lopatin, Aleksandr Sivachev and Fedor Morin whose names were given to border posts.

On the eve of the treacherous attack by fascist Germany on the USSR, western border guards had to fight the saboteurs, reconnaissance groups and nationalist bands that had penetrated our border zone. But the most difficult trial was ahead. "Those who are a little older well remember, in all probability, that clear summer day of 22 June 1941," comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the dedication of the Memorial Complex in Kiev. "The day when the darkest forces of imperialism--the forces of bloody fascism--brought the fire squall of war down upon our country. They did not conceal their aims. They wanted to destroy socialism. They wanted to wipe the country itself off the map--the country whose people had dared to throw off the yoke of capital. They wanted the dismal night of barbarity, sadism and impudent martinet-like ignorance to fall down over all mankind for a long time to come."

The Soviet people decisively blocked the path of the fascist plague. The western border guards absorbed the first attacks by German fascist troops. Operating together with Red Army garrisons, 796 border guard posts were originally committed to the fight against the treacherous enemy from the Black Sea to the Baltic. PRAVDA on 24 June 1941 wrote: "The Soviet border guards fought like lions.... They fought hand to hand, and only over their dead bodies could the enemy advance an inch forward..."

The party and government rated the service of the Soviet border guards highly during the Great Patriotic War. More than 200 of them were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, including 50 western border warriors. More than 30,000 were awarded orders and medals.

After the rout of Hitlerism, the rapid growth in the prestige of the socialist countries evoked rabid spite in the imperialist camp. They intensified the activity of their intelligence agencies and raised espionage and subversive activity against the socialist system to the rank of state policy. But the enemy actions were withstood by the courage and valor and high service skill of the border guards and the vigilance of the population in border regions. In those years, many outstanding masters of border service developed in the western district troops. They have many tens of captured scouts to their credit. Just one pathfinder, Aleksandr Smolin detained 169 border violators. The whole country became aware of the "terror of the contrabandists," Varlam Kublashvili, the first of the border guards to be awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

And today, as Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, noted: "...As before, the borders remain a channel through which our enemies try to deliver their agents, carry out provocations and other subversive activities. While they do not succeed in this and while the majority of extraordinary incidents at our country's borders do not evolve beyond attempts to violate the Soviet border, this is only because of the great persistent work, heroism and high vigilance of our homeland's border guards. They stand the labor watch well."

The border guards are the first line troops. This requires high combat readiness to detain border violators and suppress ideologically harmful actions. In the border guard troops, warriors have to train for and execute combat missions. Now they are in classes or on training exercises, but then in the next minute, the alert signal may be heard and they have to show their knowledge and skill in a combat action.

Here is just one case from the life of the warriors in our district.

...The violator hurried. Driven by fear, he did not even manage to cover his tracks in the KSP [control-tracking strip]. After surmounting the engineering obstacle, he dashed on as fast as he could. But suddenly he was momentarily blinded as a flashlight beamed into his eyes. The saboteur rushed abruptly to the side, pressed against the ground, mushy from the rain, and slithered like a snake down the steep back into the river floodlands.

The senior man in the alert group, Warrant Officer A. Levadnyy, reported sighting the unknown person to the post commander, and after receiving the new mission, decided: "Private First Class Berila will take over. Private Dryglya and I will move in a concealed manner toward the violator...."

And this time the search was difficult. But thanks to the high vigilance and skill of the border guards at the post imeni V. Ivanov, the border violator was detained.

The border guards have always lived and are living in common rhythm with all the Soviet people. They draw strength from inexhaustible sources—the party, homeland and socialism.

A major factor and the wonderful key that opens the border warriors' hearts and helps develop their capabilities in service to full strength is purposeful and systematic ideological and political-educational work. It was especially broadened in scope after the 26th CPSU Congress. We attach great value to the presentations

to the personnel made by the congress delegates. Recently, more than 100 delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress and 128 delegates to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress have spoken in the units, border posts and ships. Their sincere talks inspire the border guards and serve as an outstanding example for troop communists in their daily work.

Continuing help to the political organs and party and Komsomol organizations in ideological-political education of the border guards is given by the local party, soviet and Komsomol organs. We are especially grateful to the scholars and literary and artistic figures for their active military patronage work. Meetings with them leave a deep impression and enrich the ideological life of our troops.

Great concern for reliable guarding of the state border and continuing combat readiness of the Red Banner Western Border District troops is displayed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and personally by comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The border guards are sincerely grateful to our party for the continuing attention and concern.

Border guard troop party organizations jointly with commanders and political organs are uniting the personnel, instilling in the warriors high ideology, patriotism and internationalism, courage and active attitude to life, and mobilizing their strength to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th party congress.

Communists are always in front, where it is difficult, and in the decisive sectors. Widely known in the troops are the names of communists P. Sereda, Ye. Bushuyev, V. Shevkolovich, V. Karpenko, O. Oleshko, Ye. Khrustalev and many other officers who are skillful service organizers and keen educators of subordinates.

The border guard detachment commanded by Colonel V. Anufriyev, the "Kiev" OKPP [separate border control post], the named posts and other subunits in the district have met the 63d anniversary of the troops with high indicators in service and combat training.

For high indicators in socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, the leading units and subunits in the district were awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the Military Council of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops and the Military Council of the district troops and dozens of border guards were awarded orders and medals.

The high recognition for the services of the border warriors inspires the personnel to achieve fresh successes in combat and political training. Inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, western border warriors are conscious of their high duty and responsibility. In the future too they will be giving all their efforts to the great cause of the campaign for communism, and together with the chekists and warriors in the military districts and the Black Sea sailors will reliably ensure the security of the homeland.

In Belorussia

Minak SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Article by Colonel G. Milovanov, deputy chief of the political department of the Red Banner and Order of the Labor Red Banner of the BSSR Western Border District, under the rubric "Today is Border Guard Day": "Border Patrolters"]

[Text] Together with all Soviet people, border guards are celebrating the 63d anniversary of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops in an environment of great political and labor enthusiasm caused by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Border warriors, just as all Soviet people, heartily approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party and express their boundless faith and deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo, and personally to comrade L. I. Brezhnev for the indefatigable concern for the prosperity of our homeland and the people's welfare and happiness, and for the tireless activity on defending the peace and security of the people.

In the summary report by the Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev said: "The chekists are vigilantly on the alert for the intrigues of imperialist intelligence services. They are decisively stopping the activity of those who are on the path of antistate hostile actions, who are infringing on the rights of Soviet people and on the interests of Soviet society. And this work of theirs deserves the deep appreciation of the party and all our people."

Border guard troops, with a sense of deep satisfaction, welcomed this high appraisal given by the party congress to the organs of state security. Border guards are determined to do everything possible to carry out the party's plans and to intensify further guarding the borders of our great homeland.

In celebrating this holiday, border warriors are again and again turning to the bright image of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin whose name is linked with the founding of the border guard troops. With his personal participation and under his guidance, all major questions on organization of the guard for the new Soviet republic were resolved.

Created by V. I. Lenin and reared by the Communist Party, the border guard troops have carried their combat banners through all trials with honor and dignity. The history of the border guard troops is a golden chronicle of courage and heroism and boundless devotion to their people of the warriors in green caps. The bands of Savinkov and Tyutyunnik in the west, the Dashnaks and the Musavatists in the Transcaucasus, Semenov and Ulagay in the Far East, the Basmachis in Central Asia, the Japanese samurais at Lake Khasan and at Khaikhin-Gol in themselves put to the test the staunchness of the border warriors, the fervent patriots of their homeland.

During the Great Patriotic War, border guards too fought side by side with the warriors in the Soviet Army and Navy heroically. They were the first to absorb the attack by the fascist troops. The enemy bypassed, encircled and destroyed the border posts, but could not force them to surrender. The post on the Bug commanded by Aleksey Lopatin fought on for 11 days. Covering themselves with legendary glory were the warriors at the posts commanded by Alekeandr Sivachev, Viktor Usov, Fedor Morin, Platon Kubov and many others. Border guards took part in defending the legendary Brestsk fortress and the Khanko peninsula.

Together with the Soviet Army, the border guard units and formations took part in all the major engagements of the Great Patriotic War, in defending the hero cities, in the battles for Moscow, Stalingrad and Kursk, in the Belorussian Operation and in the concluding battle for Berlin. The border guard units and formations that especially distinguished themselves in these battles were those commanded by Grebennik, Zdornyy, Surzhenko, Kapustin, Bocy, Tarutin and others reared in our district.

During the war, from the border guards came many famous commanders of major partisan units, leaders of the communist underground and organizers of the common fight in the enemy rear area. Successfully operating in Belorussia were those partisan detachments and brigades commanded by Gerasim Kirpich, Nikolay Shestopal, Mikhail Zhuravlev, Vasilii Nikitin and others.

The combat feats of the homeland guards were highly appraised by our people. The Soviet government awarded orders and medals to tens of thousands of fighters and commanders, and more than 200 of them became Heroes of the Soviet Union; 49 border guard units were awarded orders and 32 received honorable titles.

Border posts guarding the western borders now bear the names of many border guard heroes. The homeland borders and the battlefields had the blood of many border guard warriors spilled upon them. Every bush, knoll and hollow in the border regions is a silent witness to the courage and heroism of the warriors and their boundless dedication to the Communist Party and the socialist homeland.

For 36 years now the Soviet people have worked under peaceful conditions, successfully building a communist society. But there is no peaceful respite for the border warriors. They are continually executing combat missions. On our country's borders, the persistent fight and secret war against agents of imperialist intelligence services and contrabandists has not abated. In the postwar years, heroic feats on the border have been accomplished by Aleksandr Koryakov and Vasilii Kozlov, Vitaliy Bubenin and Yuriy Babanskiy, Ivan Strél'nikov, Demokrat Leonov and many others.

Border guards are vigilantly and reliably, staunchly and courageously standing their honorable watch and are ready to repel any who try to violate our homeland's sacred borders. That is how it was in the past, that is how it is now, and that is how it will be in the future.

Our party, in solving the great problems on building a communist society, is consistently and persistently implementing the program of the further campaign for peace and international cooperation, adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. However, the aggressive imperialist circles as before are pursuing a policy for further aggravation of the international situation. Enemies of detente, arms limitation and improved relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have noticeably stepped up their activity in recent time. In the main capitalist countries, the arms race is being intensified, military expenditures are growing at an unprecedented rate, and the combat might of NATO is being built up.

Along with that, imperialists are intensifying their subversive activity and ideological subversion against the USSR and socialist countries. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the summary report of the Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, said: "...the activeness of the propagandist

facilities of the class enemy has grown and his attempts to corrupt the consciousness of Soviet people have been intensified."

The intensification of ideological subversions by imperialism is felt especially acutely on the border. The stream of turbid antisoviet literature confiscated here increases from year to year. Under these conditions, the importance of the border guard is increasing immeasurably.

The Communist party and the Soviet government are showing continuing concern for strengthening the defensive capability of our country and intensifying the guarding of its sacred borders. Border guards today have first-class ships and helicopters, aircraft and armored transporters, and the most modern facilities of radar, electronics, communications and warning. Units and subunits are being replenished with skilled and comprehensively educated young people. Border guards have well-trained and politically mature officers.

In response to the party's continuing concern, border warriors are raising their vigilance and combat readiness and improving their combat and border skill. The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are inspiring the border guards to achieve even higher results in guarding the border and in combat and political training.

Border guards guarding the homeland's borders in Belorussia are celebrating their holiday with fresh successes in service and combat training. In the units, the number of excellent subunits, excellent guards, rated specialists and rated sportsmen has grown, dozens of border violators have been detained, and many thousands of ideologically harmful materials confiscated. All this is the result of the great work of the commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations and of all the personnel. Outstanding organizers of border service and personnel training and education have developed in our units. For several years, the title of excellent has been held by border posts and subunits of KPP [control and check points] commanded by officers V. A. Strel'nikov, N. M. Kuznetsov, V. F. Voronkov, I. I. Pinyashko, M. A. Pavlov, V. A. Zakharov, V. G. Chistov, N. A. Sverchkov and others.

In his summary report at the 26th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev said: "The ranks of the homeland's defenders are now filled with the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. They have not undergone the severe trials that were the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people." The present generation of border guards by their daily military labor is multiplying the glorious combat traditions. At the Border Post imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant Viktor Usov, at the same place where he accomplished his heroic feat, where the post under his command held off the onslaught of the fascists for ten hours on the first day of the war, now serves his grandson, Private Viktor Usov. He has not yet served very long, but has already become an excellent guard. For vigilant service in guarding the border and excellent results in training, he was awarded the badge "Excellent Border Guard" 2d degree and the Certificate of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee.

Just recently, Warrant Officer Vladimir Chubenko, dog trainer at the Border Post imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Andrey Kizhevator, displayed courage and heroism in detaining a dangerous border violator. He boldly fought the violator, overpowered and detained him. There are many such examples. With high vigilance, combat skill and border mastery, border warriors are adding to the glorious history of the border guard troops with golden letters.

One of the most important traditions of the border guard troops and the basis of the strength and inviolability of the borders of our homeland is the strong friendship with the population in the border regions. Border guard warriors in Belorussian units are piously maintaining and multiplying this tradition. In their difficult service, they constantly sense the powerful support, concern and attention on the part of the local party, soviet and Komsomol organs and the entire population of the border regions. The high vigilance of the border area inhabitants has time and again foiled the attempts of violators to penetrate the border.

From year to year, the patronage ties between the border warriors and the republic's industrial enterprises and creative unions have been strengthened. With great interest, border guards read articles on their service in the republic and oblast newspapers and listen to and watch radio and television broadcasts about their daily life. Writers and artists, scholars and composers, painters and journalists are frequent guests now at border posts and KPP [control and check points].

On their holiday, border guards pledge to the party and Soviet people that in the future too they will be worthy of the trust shown them and will bear the title of Soviet border guard warrior highly and in purity. They will not spare their efforts, and if required, their lives in the fight for the inviolability of Soviet borders. The borders of the homeland of October have been, are and will be sacred and inviolable!

In Moldavia

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 3

[Article by Major General V. Ivanov, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, under the rubric "Today is Border Guard Day": "People Are Guarding the Border"]

[Text] Today is Border Guard Day. The country is honoring those who perform crucial service in the Pamir and Caucasus mountains, on the shores of the Baltic and Pacific Ocean, in the dense taiga forests and in the northern polar tundra.

Today's border guard holiday is being celebrated at a time when the country, implementing the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress, is moving confidently forward on the path of building communism.

Collating their activity with the decisions of the forum of Soviet communists, border guard troops are successfully executing their missions.

The birth and formation of the border guard troops and their entire heroic combat history is inextricably entwined with the activity of the Communist Party and with the name of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. His ideas and instructions on defending the socialist homeland and guarding the borders were embodied and evolved further in the program documents of the CPSU, the USSR Constitution and the works and speeches of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. These provisions define border guarding as one of the most important state problems and are basic both in organizing border service and personnel combat training and all party-political work in the troops.

Thinking about the state border inevitably brings to mind the feats of the glorious sons of the people. At the border, everything reminds one of the grim sensations. Every rock here was a witness to the fearless fighting by the border guards against enemies that encroached on Soviet borders. For courage and heroism displayed in fighting the Basmachi Revolt, for taking part in the rout of the Chinese provocateurs on the KVZhD [Chinese Eastern Railroad] and the Japanese militarists at Lake Khasan and at the Kholkin-Gol River, more than 2,000 border guard fighters and commanders were awarded orders and medals, and 2 districts and 16 units became order bearers.

The Soviet people will never forget the unparalleled feat of our western border guards who at dawn on 22 June 1941 were the first to absorb the surprise attack by Hitler's hordes. They stood to the death, performing their duty to the end. And today, one cannot talk about their courage and the greatness of their spirit without emotion. A total of 30 minutes was allotted by the fascist command for the destruction of the Soviet border posts, but in a number of sectors the enemy was unable to cross the border for several days.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people highly valued the heroism and courage of the border warriors in the Great Patriotic War. More than 200 of them earned the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, thousands of fighters and commanders were awarded orders and medals, and dozens of units received combat orders and honorable titles.

The growing scale of the ideological opposition is leaving a substantial mark on guarding the border. "The acuteness of the class struggle in the international arena," L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "imposes high demands on the activity of the state security organs, and on party hardening, knowledge and work style of our chekists."

The end of the sixties went down in the chronicle of the border troops with the names of D. Leonov, I. Strel'nikov, V. Bubenin, Yu. Babanskiy whose feats in close combat with the Maoist provocateurs were noted with the gold stars of heroes. M. Dulepov, V. Ryazanov and T. Stepanov are recorded forever in the lists of personnel of border guard military collectives. Their heroism displayed in guarding the border in peacetime inspires each new generation of border guards to vigilant service in the name of security of our homeland.

Soviet border warriors along with border guards in the fraternal socialist countries are reliably guarding the forward edge of the socialist community. The border and military skill of the brothers in arms is being improved in close coordination, their inviolable friendship is being strengthened and developed, and glorious combat traditions born in the fight against the common enemy are being multiplied.

The continuing display of the feeling of internationalism is one of the outstanding qualities of Soviet border guards.

...On a dark night at one of the villages of Afghan Badakhshan, which is next to the USSR state border, a band sent from Pakistani territory attacked. The wild fanatics severely wounded a 12-year-old boy, Dodikhudo Begoyev. He lost much blood and was threatened with amputation of his leg. The boy's parents and the Afghan village activists appealed to the Soviet border guards for medical aid. The boy

was placed in the closest rural hospital of the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast of Tadzhikistan; blood was urgently needed to save him. And immediately, seven Soviet border guard soldiers became voluntary donors. The inhabitants of the Afghan village expressed their sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for this unselfish fraternal aid.

For 63 years, Soviet border guard troops have been piously performing the constitutional duty. With high consciousness of their personal responsibility for guarding the border, they stand their tireless watch and alertly guard the peaceful creative labor of our people. They see their sacred duty and the high meaning of daily military labor in performing vigilant service to guard the border.

In Georgia

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 May 81 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant General N. Makarov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District, under the rubric "Today is Border Guard Day": "Guard is of the Homeland"]

[Text] The guards of our homeland's southern borders celebrated their traditional holiday--Border Guard Day--this year in an atmosphere of high patriotic enthusiasm evoked by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of the republic's Communist Party in which comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, took part.

While warmly approving and supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet government, aimed at raising further the international prestige of our homeland and its economic and defensive might, at improving the material and cultural standard of living for Soviet people, and ensuring the peace and security of the Soviet people, the border guards are improving their combat skill from day to day and continually raising the vigilance and combat readiness of the posts, ships and subunits.

The history of the border guard troops is inextricably entwined with the fate of our country, with its heroic chronicle and with the name of V. I. Lenin who on 28 May 1918 signed the decree "On Establishing the Border Guard," that marked the beginning of the combat path of Soviet border guard troops.

Troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District trace their origins to the first battalions formed from the best units of the legendary 11th Red Army.

From the first days of their existence, the border guard troops have selflessly stood the tireless watch, while valiantly performing the missions, set by V. I. Lenin, to guard the borders of the Soviet homeland.

Recorded forever in the official list of units are the names of the border guards A. Babushkin, P. Saykin, N. Golubitskiy, A. Bochkaev, T. Lyukshin and many other warriors who gave their life in the period of formation of the border guard. Border posts on the southern border bear their names.

Striking pages to the combat chronicle of the border guard troops were added by Soviet border guards during the Great Patriotic War. Each border post became a fortress in the aggressor's path. In these first desperate battles, border warriors displayed exceptional fortitude and courage.

The heroic feats of the Soviet border guards in the battles with the German fascist invaders was suitably appreciated by the homeland. More than 13,000 border warriors were decorated with governmental awards. Those reared in our district who earned the title of Hero of the Soviet Union were Petr Guzhvin, Nikita Kaymanov, Ivan Bogatyr', Petr Taran, Ivan Lednev, Ivan Golubets, Grigoriy Kuropyatnikov, Luka Dudka and others.

The last thunders of the war became silent. There was a radical change in the international situation. A world socialist system was formed. The international prestige of the Soviet state and land of socialism became firmly established. However, the bosses of the capitalist world headed by the imperialist United States did not give up their adventurous plans.

The warriors in the green caps are continually raising their vigilance and combat readiness.

The complex international situation binds us to this. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev spoke of this at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi dedicated to the 60th anniversary of victory of the Soviet regime in Georgia and the formation of the Communist Party.

The facts in recent times have confirmed again and again that our class enemies are operating in an ever more crafty and refined manner. The events in Poland are an example of this.

Border service requires guards to be vigilant and ready for action at any second. Continuing high vigilance is the rule of all service activity in the border guards.

The warriors standing today on the front line of the homeland are the worthy heirs of the experience and combat traditions of the border guards of the older generations. As was mentioned at the 26th CPSU Congress, they have not undergone the severe trials that befell their fathers and grandfathers, but they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and people.

In the pre-congress days, high vigilance and skill were displayed by the border guard sailors on the ship commanded by officer R. Klimov. Under difficult weather conditions, they pursued and detained a violating ship. And after some time, in another sector of the sea border, the crew on the ship commanded by officer A. Moiseyev distinguished itself by detaining a foreign schooner with contraband. High skill in pursuing an aviator was demonstrated by the air warriors headed by officer D. Dzeladze.

The border guard detachment consisting of Junior Sergeant I. Kozub and Privates G. Lutsenko and V. Popov stopped an attempt to violate the sacred borders of the native homeland.

On the eve of May Day, the border guard detachment headed by Private First Class Yu. Kiselev prevented a bold attempt to cross the border.

The strength of the border guard troops lies in the powerful support of the people. And the words "All the People Guard the Border..." are quite justified.

The patriotic concern by the workers in the Caucasian republics for guarding the border is reflected in many ways: in the patronage of the posts and ships, and in the assistance given to the troops in constructing technical and engineering works.

We are profoundly grateful to the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, and to the party and soviet organs in the border areas for their daily assistance in guarding the border.

Among the district border guards who are widely known as active combatants are A. Guseynov, M. Nasirov, O. Karapetyan, N. Tabidze, R. Vanidze, K. Beridze and many others who have made a substantial contribution to ensuring the inviolability of the southern borders. Many of the combatants were decorated with the medal "For Excellence in Guarding the USSR State Border."

Results of the first period of training are being summed up in district troop units and subunits. In the ranks of the rightflankers in socialist competition is the border guard detachment headed by Lieutenant Colonel V. Pashnin. By results of the competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, this collective was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Military Council of the USSR Border Guard Troops, and the detachment Komsomol organization received the Challenge Red Banner of the Komsomol Central Committee. Successfully meeting socialist pledges were the border posts imeni P. Taran, A. Koryanov, N. Golubnitskiy and U. Avatisyan and the heroes of Malaya Zemlya as well as the air warriors. Widely known in the district are the names of the best border officers D. Dzneldze, B. Derendyayev, N. Levin, N. Malyshev, M. Kolosov, N. Petrik, P. Red'ko, V. Sukhoy and many others.

Conscious of their patriotic duty and lofty responsibility to the homeland for the inviolability of its southern borders, Caucasian border guards on their holiday pledge to the party and the people that the borders of the world's first socialist state will be vigilantly guarded in the future as well.

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REGIONAL

MANGYSHLAK OBKOM DEPARTMENT CHIEF ON BUZACHI OIL

Alma-Ata NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 4, Apr 81 pp 10-13

[Article by T. Denko, manager of the Oilfield Transport Section of the Mangyshlaksкая Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party: "The Country Needs Buzachi Oil"]

[Text] "Expand geological exploration for oil and gas in West Kazakhstan, and speed up assimilation of the oilfields on the Buzachi Peninsula." (From "The Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-1985 and During the Period up to 1990.")

The Uzen', Zhetybay and other oil and gas fields were discovered on the Mangyshlak Peninsula at the start of the 1960's. This enabled a new oil and gas-bearing region of the country to be established there. In a short time cities and settlements rose up in the region, asphalt-topped roads and a railroad were laid, and electric-power lines, trunk oil and gas pipelines, and hundreds of other facilities for developing and oil and gas fields and for social, cultural and personal-amenity purposes were built. The organization of oil and gas recovery at Mangyshlak enabled a start in the broad development also of such branches of the industry as gas treatment, chemicals and power engineering. It was on the basis of all this that the Mangyshlak regional production complex, whose main task is a continuous increase in oil and gas recovery, was established.

The Uzen' field produced the first Mangyshlak oil. This was at the start of the 1960's. The geologists continued to search. And in 1974 they discovered a new oil-bearing region on the Buzachi Peninsula. Exploration has been completed here now at three oilfields—Kalamkas, Karazhanbas and Severo-Burachinskoye—which have been turned over for industrial development. They will define the later development of the oblast's oil industry.

It should be noted that the region of the Buzachi Peninsula and the adjacent Mertyvy Kultuk salt lake is now the most promising area for growth in oil and gas reserves. In addition to the fields that have been turned over for development, flows of oil have been obtained at three new areas. But the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology is still preparing new structures and expanding exploratory drilling at a slow pace.

Before proceeding to questions of assimilating the new oilfields discovered on the Buzachi Peninsula, it is necessary to outline, albeit briefly, what this region

encompasses. This is a coastal zone of the Caspian Sea, which, when there are westerly winds, is submerged by the Caspian's driving waters. The whole of the peninsula is difficult of passage because of the large number of bays, that is, salt lakes. The fields are far, as much as 300 kilometers, from the oblast's main industrial centers. There is not one populated place on the whole peninsula or adjacent regions, and there is no drinking water close by. Therefore, many difficulties attended start of the assimilation of the natural wealth.

Without waiting for a final assessment of the reserves at the fields discovered, USSR Gosplan, at the initiative of the oblast party organization, ordered a number of ministries and agencies to begin design work, and 1979 saw the start of the buildup of the oil and gas field facilities and the construction of outside communications: electric-power lines, roads, the Shevchenko-Buzachi pipeline, a water line and a number of other facilities.

Union ministries--the ministries of petroleum industry, of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, and of power and electrification--made a major contribution to assimilation of the peninsula's petroleum wealth, as did our republic's ministry of roads and automotive transport. Twenty-seven construction and installing organizations, 11 of them from other parts of the country, were acquired for building up the Buzachi oilfield facilities.

Active work of all the operating enterprises and organizations enabled the recovery of crude to start at the Kalankas field in 1979, and in 1980 more than 1.2 million tons had been recovered there. Collectives of oilfield workers, drillers and builders capable of solving complicated problems took shape at the Buzachi fields.

Since the start of assimilation of the fields, more than 100 oil wells have been drilled, a system for gathering crude within the field and transporting it has been built, and the Kalankas-Karazhanbas-Shevchenko oil pipeline and the 220-kilovolt Shevchenko-Karazhanbas-Kalankas power transmission line are operating. Drinking water comes to the field from a field of the Kyzylkum, and rotating-type duty settlements with the amenities and many other facilities have been built for the workers.

But what has been done is only the beginning. As was noted above, the main growth in recovery of oil throughout the oblast during the 11th Five-Year Plan will be obtained from Buzachi Peninsula fields, so their assimilation must be speeded up greatly.

Nature does not pamper the oilfield workers. The Mangyshlak oilfields have many specific peculiarities that complicate their development greatly. Although the oil formations are situated at a depth that is not great--from 300 to 1,000 meters, recovery from them is difficult. The fact is that the oil-bearing formations are complicated because of broken-up sandstones. As the oil moves through them, the rock is eroded and carried into the well, and then into the oilfield's internal gathering system, blocking it up. This oil's viscosity is hundreds of times as great as that of water. Because of this, the flow is very weak. If these fields are developed without reservoir stimulation, only 10-15 percent of the crude can be gotten from it.

Domestic and foreign experience indicate that the most effective methods for stimulating the formation in such cases are thermal methods and the injection into it

of viscous liquids. It was decided to develop the Kalamkas field by maintaining formation pressure, by injecting water thickened with polyacrilamide, by means of which the viscosity of the oil and of the water injected into the formation are identical. Under these circumstances the oil is driven uniformly from the formation, and the water does not break through to the bottom holes of the production wells.

At the Karazhanbas field the injection into the formation of high-pressure steam and wet in-situ combustion (that is, combustion of part of the oil in the formation, which enables extraction of the remainder) has been proposed as the stimulating system. This will enable withdrawal from the formation of as much as 40-45 percent, the extraction of 3-4 times as much oil.

However, the introduction of these methods is a very complicated matter. It is necessary to assemble high-capacity compressor stations for injecting air into the formation, installations for preparing water and obtaining high-pressure steam, and stations for preparing and injecting the thickened water into the formation. All of the equipment for these purposes is experimental; it still has not undergone wide tests in operation, for much of it is not produced at all in our country but is acquired abroad. Also needed are new reactants, which we also do not have, and it is not known when their production will be arranged.

Moreover, for complete assimilation of the fields on the Buzachi Peninsula, about 15,000 production wells and injection holes must be drilled. In order to bring the fields up to maximum recovery of the oil, almost half of all the planned wells will have to be put into operation. The use of thermal methods for stimulating the formation presents very high requirements on the design and quality of cementing of the wells, which hamper timely construction thereof.

The current organization of well-drilling lags behind the rising pace of assimilation of the fields. A technology for drilling and casing wells still has not been developed for Karazhanbas, so almost all the wells built there have poor-quality cementing, and this in turn does not enable test work for creating in-situ combustion to begin.

Because of a lack of lightweight rigs for drilling holes 300-400 meters deep, heavy installations that require much time for assembly and disassembly are required. So each hole takes 10-12 days to drill instead of 3-4.

The number of drilling brigades grows slowly. The drillers are being provided poorly with the necessary equipment, pipe and tools, chemical reactants, and other materials. And, as a result, major idle time of an organizational nature occurs. Technological discipline is low: this leads to frequent accidents and to complications during drilling.

Step-up of the pace of recovery at the new fields depends greatly upon the timely build-up of all the field installations required. In order to start up wells for operation and to begin to recover oil, it is necessary to build oil pipelines and power lines to them, clustered facilities where it will be possible to measure well flows and to pump oil to gathering points, installations for dewatering oil and for stimulating the formation, settlements for rotating-duty type workers, dining rooms, production bases and hundreds of other facilities. Where several hundred new wells are to be introduced annually, capital investment for building up oilfield facilities

will run to several tens of millions of rubles. Under such circumstances, precision work by construction organizations is a guarantee of successful fulfillment of plans for recovering oil.

At present only the first large complex of buildings and structures has been introduced on the Buzachi Peninsula. This will satisfy the oilfield workers only at the initial stage of assimilation of the fields. For an increase in the pace of oil recovery it is necessary, as a minimum, to double the amounts of capital investment assimilated.

Mangyshlakneftegazstroy (Mangyshlak Trust for the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises) of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises is building the facilities for all our oblast's fields. This trust's capacity will enable 38-40 million rubles of capital investment to be assimilated annually, but it is required that at least 60 million rubles' worth be assimilated right now. These amounts will increase later.

Consequently, the ministry should take all the necessary steps to strengthen and expand the trust's capacity.

Complexity in developing the new region results from the fact that the oblast is lacking completely in free worker personnel. Operating enterprises are short of personnel right now. According to our calculations, an augmentation of more than 5,000 people will be required for operation at Buzachi Peninsula fields in 1981-1985, just for the oil-recovery enterprises, not to mention the construction, transportation and other organizations. We cannot recruit people from other regions to live here because of the lack of housing. It is no accident that the rotating-duty type method of operation has been adopted for developing the Buzachi Peninsula. Oilfield workers from Shevchenko, Uzen', Krasnodar, Groznyy and Makhachkala are brought by aircraft to the oilfield or drilling site, where they work for 15 days, and then fly back home for rest for the next such period. These people live in the rotating-duty settlements. Since the construction of well-arranged dormitories, dining halls, clubs and other social, cultural and personal-amenity facilities is lagging, many workers are not satisfied with the living conditions. Because of this there is a large turnover of personnel, and stable collectives are created slowly.

The oilfield workers and the builders are experiencing great difficulties in delivering workers and freight to the fields, since the sole means for hauling still is automotive transport, and each day hundreds of tons of freight have to be moved a distance of up to 300 km.

There are still a large number of problems and complications, but I will not dwell on them, since enough has been said for an understanding of what difficulties Mangyshlak's oilfield workers have to overcome.

In order to carry out successfully tasks for speeding up assimilation of the fields on the Buzachi Peninsula, purposeful work of Mangyshlakneft' [Mangyshlak Oil Recovery Association], Mangyshlakneftegazstroy, and all other oblast collectives is required. There is still no precise interaction among these organizations. This relates especially to Mangyshlakneft' and Mangyshlakneftegazstroy. The association does not take timely measures to issue design papers for the construction of facilities. Moreover, the quality of the designs is low: they do not call for the integrated solution of all questions.

The provisioning of supplies and equipment for the drillers and oilfield workers was not organized satisfactorily. The lack of organization in the amenities and dining in the rotating-duty type worker settlements provokes much censure, and work to organize stimulation of the reservoir is held back.

Mangyshlakneftegazstroy permits delays in the turnover of facilities for operation, and the quality of the construction leaves very much to be desired. All this tells negatively on an increase in oil recovery.

Association and trust supervisors must restructure their work and guide the efforts of the workers in fulfilling the tasks set for them.

At the same time, the builders and oilfield workers need help from a number of ministries and agencies.

The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Industry should examine these problems and solve them as quickly as possible:

- enlist the country's leading institutes in development of the design and technology of casing wells intended for thermal stimulation;

- provide Mangyshlakneft' drillers with highly productive mobile rigs for drilling wells 300-400 meters deep;

- create an independent drilling enterprise in the association system, in order to intensify technical monitoring and improvement of work organization at Buzachi Peninsula oilfields;

- allocate the association chemical reactants of the required quality in the necessary amounts for maintaining reservoir pressure at the Kalamkas field;

- extend help to the association in providing for the timely issuance of design papers for building facilities at new oilfields;

- solve, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the question of creating an independent construction organization for building up the facilities of the oilfields on the Buzachi Peninsula; and

- strengthen the association with the necessary automotive transport and special equipment.

The USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises must strengthen the construction-industry base of Mangyshlakneftegazstroy so it can greatly increase the amount of construction and installing work performed for the association.

The USSR Ministry of Power Engineering should speed up the creation and introduction into operation of the second circuit of the 220-kilovolt Shevchenko-Karazhanbas power-transmission line.

The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Roads must speed up completion of the construction of the dike and increase the amount of freight hauling for all enterprises engaged in assimilating the new fields.

We are also awaiting assistance from the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration in solving transport problems.

Acceleration of the flow of crude oil from the Buzachi Peninsula also depends greatly upon assistance from the ministries of trade and public health, Goskomsel'-khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] and Gossnab, and a number of other ministries and agencies of our republic.

It should be noted that the republic's scientific-research institutes still pay little attention to Mangyshlak's oilfield workers. They stand aside with regard to solving the most complicated problems of mastering the new fields. And there are very many such problems.

Strengthening the country's fuel industry is a nationwide task. Therefore, the oilfield workers hope that all the above-named ministries and agencies will participate properly in assimilating the new fields on the Buzachi Peninsula. In their turn, Mangyshlak workers will do all that is necessary to carry out the established tasks.

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VOSS ON RURAL CONSTRUCTION, FOOD PROGRAM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Jun 81 pp 1-3

[LATINFORM abridged report of speech by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at Latvian Communist Party Central Committee 2 June 1981 Plenum]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

The entire sociopolitical life of our republic, as of the whole country, is currently being lived under the growing impact of the ideas and decisions of the 26th party congress. The congress opened a new stage in the development of Soviet society, armed the country's communists and all the working people with an inspiring program of profound transformations and put forward large-scale and complex tasks of socio-economic and cultural building.

The results of the congress and our tasks ensuing from the decisions and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the republic party aktiv. It determined clearly and precisely the ways and means of realization of the congress' directives and fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas. City and rayon party aktiv meetings and meetings in all the labor collectives were subsequently held at which the communists and nonparty people charted their concrete boundaries and discussed measures to perfect all work in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU and 23d Latvian Communist Party congresses.

A feeling of profound satisfaction is evoked by the fact that the meetings everywhere unanimously approved the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the propositions and tasks set forth thereat in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and adopted them for guidance and unswerving implementation. The party aktivs and meetings hereby clearly expressed the will of the communists and all working people of the republic and their warm support for the domestic and foreign policy of our Lenin Party and the fruitful activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The important sociopolitical problems and large-scale decisions of the party and the advice and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on implementation of the tasks put forward by the congress have mobilized the masses and evoked in them a surge of creative initiative and constructive activeness.

Persistent implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy and the enterprising international activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are creating the essential prerequisites for the successful accomplishment of the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan and all our party's plans. The appeal of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for peace and for cooperation between peoples was heard with new force in the striking and profoundly meaningful speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the opening of the Memorial Museum complex in Kiev and at the jubilee celebrations in Soviet Georgia.

Almost 3 months, which have been filled with creative labor and a struggle everywhere for practical implementation of the 11th Five-Year Plan, have elapsed since the end of the party congress. All our thoughts and concerns should now be concentrated on organizing even more efficiently work to implement the ideas and decisions of the congress and what needs to be done, in V.I. Lenin's words, to ensure that what has been decided following repeated discussion be implemented at all costs.

The draft comprehensive plan of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee's main organizational-political measures for implementation of the congress' decisions, which has been submitted for discussion at today's plenum, is geared precisely to this. I would like to emphasize that this draft embraces a very broad range of our most important socioeconomic tasks in the new 5-year plan. These tasks are determined entirely by the propositions and conclusions ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress and also the Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990, which were approved by the congress.

As you know, the 26th CPSU Congress continued the policy of the more profound turnabout of the economy toward diverse issues connected with a rise in Soviet people's well-being and an improvement in their living and work conditions. Concrete concern for the concrete individual and his needs and requirements is, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress said, the alpha and omega of the party's economic policy.

This high-minded directive is embodied primarily in the special food program which is currently being drawn up following a decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The party attaches paramount significance to its development and implementation. The food program is designed to ensure a considerable increase in agricultural production and to link agriculture more closely with the sectors engaged in the storage, processing and sale of its products. In other words, its purpose is to solve the problem of uninterrupted supplies of products to the population in as short a time as possible.

This is how the issue was presented at the party congress, and such is the goal. And the main means of achieving it is the utmost development of agricultural production and the sectors of industry connected with it and the entire agrarian-industrial complex.

The first task, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the party congress, is to increase the production of the types of agricultural product the shortage of which is causing particularly noticeable interruptions in supply. It is primarily a question of an intensification of work on the use of all resources and potential for an increase

in the production of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products. These fundamental directives must be taken into consideration in full in our republic's food program which is currently being drawn up.

Much has already been done here. On the instructions of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers a group of scientists and specialists has analyzed in detail the state of all the components of agricultural production. Their proposals and conclusions have been approved. They have determined to a considerable extent all the urgent directions of further work on the program.

I will mention the most important of them. These are a sharp improvement in fodder production, the speedier development of the economically backward kolkhozes and sovkhoses, an improvement in every possible way in the rural workers' work and social conditions and a decisive strengthening of the base of the sectors processing and selling agricultural products.

In this connection the high boundaries charted in the agricultural sphere by the 5-year plan should be regarded as minimal. I consider it fitting to remind you that in the 11th Five-Year Plan we are obliged to raise annual average grain production to no less than 2 million tons or increase it by no less than 47 percent compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan, increase average annual potato production 22-29 percent and raise the average annual vegetable harvests 14 percent.

All this taken together will enable us, together with the solution of other problems, to considerably improve the fodder base and build up the production of animal husbandry products at an accelerated pace. In the 11th Five-Year Plan we intend to increase average annual liveweight meat production by 13 percent and to have brought it up to 455,000 tons in 1985.

It has to be noted that a considerable amount of work has been done in the republic in this most important area. The vast program for the construction of animal husbandry premises determined by the Latvian Communist Party March 1979 Plenum was fulfilled successfully and in a very short time, furthermore. An additional 337 simplified pens for 200,000 hogs were built and the number of hogs was increased by more than 300,000 as a result. This has created good prerequisites for the confident accomplishment of a most important task put forward by the party--a constant increase in the production of high-quality food products and their continuous supply to the working people.

It is sufficient to say that meat production on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses in 1980 increased 17 percent compared with 1979, including a 14-percent increase in cattle meat and a 23-percent increase in pork. Egg production increased 4 percent. A notable growth, as you can see.

However, this does not give us the right to rest content with what has been achieved. We must continue the work that has been started even more actively and purposefully. Each kolkhoz and sovkhos must display the maximum persistence and the maximum initiative and flexibility and make use of all resources and potential in order to make animal husbandry a truly priority front in the countryside.

It is perfectly obvious that the successful implementation of the food program and all the big and complex tasks set by the congress with respect to the intensification of agricultural production is simply inconceivable without a fundamental improvement in construction in the countryside. In addition, the further development of agriculture is directly dependent on the state of capital construction and a creative, enterprising approach to the solution of key questions of its organization in the center and locally.

Taking into consideration the special role of rural construction in an accelerated increase in agricultural production, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau resolved to submit this question for this plenum's discussion.

We deemed it essential here:

first, to outline measures to increase construction in the countryside in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and also to target the party and management organizations of the republic toward the solution of the most important problems of an intensification of agricultural production and the more efficient use of the large-scale assets which we are constantly investing in the development of this sector;

second, to determine ways of strengthening the rural construction organizations, for an appreciable and rapid increase in their capacity and for a fundamental improvement in the material-technical supply of rural construction inasmuch as it is acknowledged a priority; and,

third, to outline the main directions of work to improve the social life of rural workers, bearing in mind that this will be of fundamental significance for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan of the production and purchases of agricultural products.

In evaluating the state of rural construction as a whole it has to be noted that much has been done to extend and raise the level of it since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum.

I would mention that almost R30 million of state and kolkhoz resources were invested in the creation of rural construction's production base in the last two 5-year plans alone.

Approximately 30,000 construction workers are currently working on the installation of rural facilities. This is a large detachment of the working class in the countryside. It is performing a tremendous amount of construction and installation. Fixed capital of a value of R2 billion was introduced in agriculture in the 10th Five-Year Plan, for example, and 12 percent more capital investments were assimilated than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Premises for 193,000 head of cattle, 476,000 hogs and 2.5 million fowl were built in this time, which was considerably more than the planned quotas.

The plan for the construction of granaries and a number of other production premises was overfulfilled.

Rural construction is now an important element of the solution of social problems also. Some 25,000 apartments, including approximately 12,000 on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, were built and general educational schools for 22,000 students, preschool establishments for 9,000 children and other cultural-social facilities were commissioned in rural localities in the republic in the past 5 years.

Housing construction in the countryside, as in the cities, is being switched increasingly to an industrial footing. Rural communities are beginning to be developed comprehensively, in accordance with developed master plans. Modern public facilities are being erected together with apartment houses.

There is no doubt that all these achievements have been possible thanks to the selfless labor of the construction worker and planner collectives and the kolkhoz and sovkhos and industrial enterprise workers and thanks to the persistent work of the primary party organizations, raykoms and gorkoms and soviet ispolkoms.

Many gorkoms and raykoms are adroitly influencing the state of affairs in capital construction, constantly supervising its progress and the creation of the necessary production and social conditions for the construction workers and striving for an increase in the responsibility of the managers and engineering-technical personnel for their assigned work. Coordinating councils or operational groups, which study the state of affairs in construction and render practical assistance to the workers in this sphere, have now been set up in practically every party organization.

At the same time we have to frankly acknowledge today that the state of affairs in construction in the countryside cannot yet satisfy us. It remains a bottleneck and is in need of fundamental improvement.

There are various reasons for this. One of them is the fact that the Ministry of Construction, the "Latvskolkhozstroy," the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Power Construction Trust are failing to adopt effective measures to build up the capacity of the organizations performing construction in the countryside and failing to pay due attention to the organization of operations and to ensuring their rhythmic nature. The Ministry of Construction, for example, which is rightly the basis of the republic's contract organization, systematically disrupts fulfillment of the plan quotas for agricultural facilities, although the volume of work at these constitutes only 15 percent of the ministry's total. It transpires that the Ministry of Construction and its minister, Comrade I.N. Ulmanis, regard the installation of agricultural facilities as a secondary matter.

At a recent meeting of leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic I drew the ministry's attention to the need for a decisive improvement in matters in rural construction. However, as yet there have been no notable changes. I would like to specially remind Comrade I.N. Ulmanis today that Central Committee instructions are not issued in order that they might be shelved, as they say. Or does the minister think otherwise?

The "Latvskolkhozstroy" Association, whose construction organizations also systematically fail to fulfill the construction and installation plans, also deserves to be seriously rebuked. I assume that Comrade O.Ya. Karklin', chairman of the association, will pay due attention to the criticism, draw the necessary conclusions from it and put matters right.

In general, it is necessary to enhance the responsibility of leaders of all levels for fulfillment of the scheduled plans. The set quotas must truly be a law for every construction organization, every brigade and literally every construction worker.

Concern is also being caused by the fact that many contract organizations engaged in construction in the countryside are not increasing and, in individual cases, decreasing even the work volume. At the present time only 16 construction subdivisions of the republic "Latvskolkhozstroy" Association out of 27 perform a contract work volume in excess of R2.5 million. And of the 21 rural organizations of the Ministry of Construction, only 5 have this indicator. Yet a special CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree has been adopted on this score which makes it incumbent upon each mobile mechanized column to raise the construction volume to a minimum of \$3 million. Consequently, this problem must be resolved and resolved immediately.

It is necessary to adopt the most effective organizational-technical and economic measures for a fundamental improvement in the activity of the rural contract organizations and their appreciable reinforcement. Doing this is all the more important in that many raykoms are fairly raising the issue of excessive specialization within the Ministry of Construction subdivision and the confiscation of a whole number of machines and mechanisms from the mobile mechanized columns having deprived these organizations of operational independence and sharply increased construction brigade idling.

It is essential that the leadership of the Ministry of Construction and its board bring the pool of construction machinery and mechanisms in the mobile mechanized columns strictly into line with the norms. In other words, it is necessary to make them really mobile mechanized columns with a work volume of no less than R3-4 million, which will undoubtedly make it possible to increase the efficiency of capital construction.

Another reason is the absence of the necessary construction materials industry base. Despite repeated reminders, it is developed one-sidedly.

In practice the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry has long failed to involve itself in the expansion of brick production. Resources for the development of brick plants have virtually not been allocated, and the technology thereat has not been perfected. This led to a decline in brick production in the republic in the 10th Five-Year Plan. There is a great shortage of bricks at many construction projects.

We have spoken repeatedly of the urgent need for the immediate adoption of the measures necessary for a sharp increase in the production of bricks and other wall materials. But the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry as a whole and the minister personally, Comrade N.I. Dorofeyev, are failing to display promptitude and initiative in this matter. Only 80 percent of the capital investments channeled into the modernization and expansion of operating brick plants was assimilated last year. In addition, inadequate use is being made, as before, of available capacity at certain of them such as the Bolderaya, Liyepaya and Rezekne lime-and-sand brick plants.

Serious shortcomings have also appeared recently in the provision of the rural construction workers with cement, slate, crushed stone, sand and expanded clay aggregate.

The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry must rectify the situation in all earnestness.

In order to improve matters as quickly as possible it is necessary in the period 1981-1983 to increase brick manufacture with existing capacity by 70-80 million bricks and sharply expand the production of structures for rural apartment houses.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, we must in the 11th Five-Year Plan not only increase the volume of the production of cement, slate, facing tiles and so forth but also organize the manufacture of more efficient materials on the basis of the most progressive technology.

Impermissible slowness in the buildup of construction capacity is also being tolerated by the "Latvskolkhozstroy" Association. And this despite the fact that the level of industrialization in the system is quite low. The ferroconcrete structures plants in Sigulda, Kuldiga and Ventspils have not yet been brought up to planned capacity.

I would like to make separate mention of the Līvānu House-Building Combine, at which the assimilation of capacity has been dragged out exorbitantly. In addition, the cost of the homes manufactured by the combine increases from year to year. This is leading to the inefficient use in the countryside of the capital investments for the construction of housing and reducing our possibilities of providing kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers with well-appointed apartments.

It has to be said bluntly that major blunders were made in the installation of the Līvānu Combine by the republic Gosplan and the "Latvskolkhozstroy" Association, which failed to completely solve questions of the techniques of housing production and provision of the enterprise with the necessary materials.

The construction workers themselves, who are permitting serious disruptions in the assimilation of resources allocated for this purpose, also have a considerable share of the blame for the lag of the construction materials industry base. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone they failed to assimilate almost R13 million allocated for the development of the base proper. And this is tantamount to a loss of roughly three good-sized brick plants. This is the price that has to be paid for remiss management.

It is not, I believe, difficult to draw the conclusion from what has been said: we are obliged to pay the closest attention to expansion of the construction materials industry base and create as quickly as possible a strong rear for the acceleration of the comprehensive development of the countryside.

Taking into consideration the fact that the proportion of nonproduction projects increases sharply in our construction program in the 11th Five-Year Plan, it is essential that the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunction with the ministries and departments concerned, provide for the modernization of individual enterprises for the manufacture of structures for social-everyday facilities.

In short, we require the solution of the whole set of problems connected with the accelerated development of rural construction's industrial base.

The proposal of many kolkhoz leaders concerning construction in the republic thanks to the kolkhoz resources of an interfarm cement plant deserves attention in this connection. Of course, the solution of this question is attended by many difficulties. Yet even bigger difficulties are created by the chronic shortage of cement for the needs of rural construction. I believe we would be acting correctly if at the plenum today we instructed the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan to make an attentive study of this question and do everything possible and necessary to remove the cement problem in construction in the countryside.

I believe the time has come to give serious thought to the installation on a cooperative basis of an interfarm highly mechanized brick plant. We are perfectly capable of this task. Together with this it is necessary to properly undertake the restoration of the shops and small-scale brick plants shut down earlier. Initiative here should obviously be displayed by the rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses themselves, with interested participation, assistance and help on the part of the republic Gosplan.

It would evidently be advisable today to instruct the Gosplan to also find an opportunity for the purchase of highly productive equipment for the mechanization of handling operations at the operating brick plants.

A few words about a problem closely connected with the questions we have touched on. It is common knowledge that the agricultural development rate is negatively influenced to a considerable extent by the large number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses where operating conditions have for certain reasons taken shape in a manner worse than the average for the republic. For the sake of their equalization the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers adopted a decree on measures to strengthen the economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic. It provides for the implementation of a set of measures to reinforce these farms' material-technical base and create normal work, living and social conditions for the workers and to retain the personnel. Appreciable capital investments allocated the Ministry of Agriculture in the 11th Five-Year Plan are being channeled to this end.

Practical implementation of the outlined plan of concrete measures should be a most important task of the party, soviet and management authorities and all rural party organizations.

It is gratifying to note that many rayons have approached this important matter creatively and with great responsibility. This applies primarily to Stuchkinskiy, Daugavpilsskiy, Orgskiy, Preyl'skiy, Tsessiskiy and a number of other rayons. At the same time, however vacillation continues in Aluksnenskiy, Balvskiy, Madonskiy, Gulbenskiy and certain other rayons. The raykoms must rectify the situation immediately.

The upsurge of agriculture and the solution of questions of the comprehensive transformation of the countryside is purposeful, long-term work. It depends on the efforts of a large number of collectives.

It is well known what a big part is played by patronage assistance to the countryside on the part of the cities, industrial enterprises and transport organizations.

Recent years' practice has produced many valuable forms of this work. I have in mind assistance in the planning and construction of animal husbandry farmsteads, fodder kitchens, housing and cultural-social facilities. The successful implementation of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee 12th Plenum decree on the additional construction of animal husbandry premises also testifies to this. Certain enterprises are producing mechanisms and spares for the needs of the countryside and training rural machine-operator personnel.

It is advisable to continue and improve these relations and increase assistance to agricultural workers in every way possible. The strongest industrial collectives could assume patronage of lagging farms and help them extricate themselves from this situation. After all, the shortage of manpower in the summer period is felt particularly on the unprofitable farms. The cities' working people are rendering these great assistance.

We employ city dwellers extensively in the harvesting. And it is necessary to organize their labor better. Otherwise, as is often the case here, large resources are spent, but the efficiency of the assistance proves low. Given the correct organization of patronage assistance, it is possible to achieve big results even with the dispatch of fewer people.

Great assistance to the countryside can and should be rendered by the republic's Komsomol--through the forces of student construction detachments, which it is essential to orient mainly for work on rural facilities, predominantly on the economically weak farms. Given the Komsomol's correct participation, it is necessary to organize matters such that the majority of graduates of the Latvian Agricultural Academy go to work on the unprofitable farms, primarily in the republic's eastern regions.

Comrades! As can be seen from what has been said, we have many shortcomings and bottlenecks in the organization of rural construction.

But there are even bigger gaps here if we take housing and cultural-social construction in the countryside. The majority of the republic's rayons is systematically failing to fulfill the quotas for the installation of housing and other facilities connected with an improvement in the life of the rural workers, particularly children's preschool establishments and public catering and consumer service enterprises.

All this is undoubtedly not contributing to the enlistment and retention of personnel in the countryside and cannot fail to be reflected in the rate of development of agricultural production.

On many farms the lack of well-appointed housing, kindergarten and schools has led to an exacerbation of the problem of specialist personnel. This situation becomes particularly intolerable if we consider the deterioration in the demographic situation in rural localities. Owing to the constant decline in the rural population, the manpower shortage has grown increasingly in recent years. Even now the increase in the number of machine operators is lagging behind the increase in the machinery-tractor pool, and there are insufficient young people among animal husbandry workers. For this reason we must adopt all the measures necessary to prevent the diversion of agricultural personnel.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are experiencing a shortage of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. The specialists and mass occupation personnel are not being fully provided with housing, and the proper cultural-social conditions are not being created for them.

The 26th party congress pointed out that the resources for the social development of the enterprises, cities and villages must be used precisely as appointed, fully and within the set times. The practice whereby in reporting the commissioning of new enterprises mention is made only of production capacity and equipment and a silence is maintained about what has been done for those who will work here and what kind of living, social and work conditions have been created for them was condemned as worthless.

Whence it follows that we must, as a rule, have in each community sufficiently well-appointed housing, children's preschool establishments, schools, stores, refreshment rooms, clubs, medical centers, communications offices and other social facilities.

Such a strict, high-minded approach to the comprehensive development of our rural centers of population must be a law for all of us.

The most serious attention must be paid to housing construction in the countryside, which should be, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, at the center of the attention of the soviets and strictly monitored by the gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations and ministries and departments.

A sharp increase in the construction of facilities of the nonproduction sphere in the countryside is planned in our republic in accordance with the requirements of the 26th party congress. Its proportion on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the current 5-year plan will constitute 45 percent and will have increased 53 percent compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan, including a 39-percent increase in housing construction. On the kolkhozes and sovkhoses alone we have to build more than 1.2 million square meters of apartment houses, preschool establishments for 11,000 children, schools for 6,000 students, club premises for 5,100 visitors, refreshment rooms for 6,300 diners, over 6,000 square meters of overall store sales area, 18 rural outpatient clinics with pharmacies and many other facilities.

It is also very important to provide for the development of individual and cooperative housing construction with the involvement of the resources of the rural population. A decree was adopted on this score, as you know, which provides for measures to stimulate preferential long-term credit for individual housing construction. It is also necessary to bring order to bear in the use of materials allocated the Latpotrebsoyuz and rayispolkoms for individual construction for a substantial proportion thereof is not spent as intended.

It is essential that the Gosplan, Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources increase intrafarm road building since the further upsurge of agricultural production and a rise in the rural population's living standard are directly connected with the development of the road network--the main transportation and, it may be said, vital arteries of the countryside. Road building must find an appropriate place in the plans of the economic and

social development of the rayons and kolkhoses and sovkhoses and be underpinned with the necessary financial and material resources.

Under the conditions where the volume of housing and cultural-social construction in the countryside is lagging considerably behind the requirements of developing production and the rate of rebuilding of the republic's villages is manifestly inadequate the scattering of forces and resources is impermissible. It is essential to reexamine the plans of the rural construction organizations as quickly as possible and increase in them to the maximum the volume of work performed directly on the kolkhoses and sovkhoses.

It is necessary to seriously criticize the Gosplan, the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Agriculture for the unwarranted reorientation of the organizations intended for agricultural construction toward work at industrial projects.

There is a certain connivance here on the part of the raykoms and rayispolkoms. It is impossible to agree with the position of the Rezeknenskiy Raykom, which permitted the incorporation in the plan of the interkolkhos construction organization for 1981 the construction of three apartment houses and a parking lot in the city of Rezekne of a total estimated cost of over R2 million. After all, the city has its own general construction trust. The position of the Gulbenskiy Raykom, which approved the incorporation in the interfarm construction organization plan of the construction of a maintenance station for the "Avtoservis" of an estimated cost of over R800,000, is incomprehensible. The same may also be said about the Salaspilaskaya and Kekavskaya mobile mechanized columns, which have contracted to build a computer center and apartment house in Riga.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the 26th party congress: "The time has evidently come to tighten the requirements both in plan discipline and in the quality of the plans themselves. The plan must undoubtedly be practicable and balanced. But just as undoubtedly it must also be fulfilled." This demand of the congress should form the basis of all the practical activity of the republic Gosplan, ministries and departments and local soviets. Particularly in the sphere of rural construction.

Each of us knows that today, given the presence of small contract organizations and the insufficiently planned allocation of construction materials, so-called initiative construction has become relatively widespread. Speaking of this, I would like to emphasize particularly that it is not just any initiative which we need but only intelligent initiative which will not be to the detriment of the near-startup program and is not based on doing something at the expense of something else.

Among the measures for the intensification of agricultural construction, an important place is occupied by problems of the planning and material-technical provision of the construction projects. There are still many unsolved questions, bottlenecks and oversights here.

Industrial elements and structures are often introduced mechanically at the rural construction sites, heavy materials are used, the power engineering is unjustifiably complicated and the facilities are packed with cumbersome equipment. In many instances in the countryside there is a fascination with the planning and construction of urban-type high-rise buildings to the detriment of the development of the estate.

These shortcomings are explained to a certain extent by the fact that the republic Gosstroy is failing to exercise due leadership of the technical policy of rural construction and failing to pay sufficient attention to an increase in its quality.

The Gosstroy must pay more attention to the development for the countryside of projects of light, fully prefabricated structures and considerably abbreviate and simplify the procedure of obtaining the necessary planning documentation. It is necessary to make a serious study of questions of reducing rural projects' material and labor consumption. Questions of providing the construction sites with equipment and materials give rise to very many complaints and accusations both on the part of the construction workers and also the farm leaders. In order to obtain a full set of equipment for the construction projects kolkhoz and sovkhos representatives frequently have to pass through dozens of different offices.

For some reason or other the corrupt practice of allocating materials for construction in the countryside last has become entrenched here. This applies particularly to Ministry of Construction organizations, which have the total volume of material resources for the mobile mechanized columns.

Large-scale animal husbandry complexes and many other production and nonproduction facilities have been built on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in recent years. Maintenance and major repairs are essential for keeping them in the proper condition. But the essential construction materials for this purpose are being provided for in a manifestly inadequate amount. This is wrong.

It is essential that the Gosplan provide for the allocation on a planned basis of funds in the amount necessary for rural construction and the farms' repair needs.

At the same time I would like to draw the most serious attention of the leaders of the contract organizations and clients to questions of the strictest economies in and the preservation of materials and a reduction in material consumption. It is no secret that, hiding behind the difficulties in material-technical supply, many managers are failing to utilize intrinsic resources and to seek paths of the solution of questions and are spending their economies on absolving themselves of responsibility.

An irresponsible attitude toward the use of material, structures and equipment leads to their frequent overexpenditure and sharply reduces work quality.

The pivot of economic policy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th party congress, is a seemingly simple and routine matter--a proprietorial attitude toward public property and an ability to make full and purposeful use of everything that we have. The initiative of the labor collectives and party-mass work should be geared to this. Technical policy, capital investment policy and the system of planning and accounting indicators should also be geared to this. The congress confirmed this conclusion as a most important principle of the CPSU's economic strategy for the coming period. The economy must be economical! Such is the demand of the times to which all organizations and every labor collective must be subordinate.

The basic measures approved by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and submitted for the plenum's discussion are intended to play a big part in the achievement of all the goals of the taut diverse program of capital construction in the countryside. You have them before you.

It should be mentioned that the measures embrace the solution of a whole complex of questions connected with a decisive improvement in the state of affairs in our rural construction. And it is extremely important to ensure the unswerving fulfillment of everything planned and not to let slip literally a single point.

Ministry and department, gorkom and raykom and gorispolkom and rayispolkom leaders are obliged to strictly monitor the unconditional fulfillment of the specific assignments entrusted to them.

The Gosplan, Gosstat, State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry must ensure the full allocation of funds for new construction and major repairs and maintenance in the countryside. They are called on to be guided not in words but in deeds by the priority of rural construction in the current 5-year plan.

Comrades! The new tasks for an upsurge in agriculture and a sharp turnabout in the organization of rural construction dictate the need for a further improvement in organizing and political work in the countryside. It is now particularly important that our party and soviet personnel rely in their organizing work on the broad party aktiv, make skillful use of economic levers and take up everything new and progressive.

We know that a number of raykoms is making an inadequate analysis of the processes occurring in the economy of the construction organizations and the state of the moral-psychological climate in the collectives and is failing to adopt timely measures to prevent and remove negative phenomena.

The raykom bureaus frequently merely ascertain the disruption of plan quotas, breaches of party discipline and various oversights and abuses. The party organizations of certain rayons are backing up decisions inadequately with organizing work and are failing to make use of considerable potential for a reduction in the duration and an increase in the quality of construction.

It must be remembered that in rural construction, as everywhere, concern for the personnel is of paramount importance.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government adopted a special decree to strengthen the construction organizations and create stable labor collectives in them.

Much has been done in fulfillment of this decision. There has been a considerable improvement in provision of the construction workers with everyday premises and apartments, and the standard of the organization of catering, trade and medical services has risen. Nonetheless, there are still many shortcomings in the work with the personnel. The gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations and ministry and department leaders are as yet making an inadequate study of questions of the selection, placement and training of construction worker personnel, are approaching the formation of a reserve formally and without proper responsibility and sometimes resort to the unwarranted shifting of leaders from one office to another. Haste and indiscriminateness in personnel selection and blunders owing to a superficial study of the workers' professional and political attributes are frequently tolerated.

As a result approximately 40 percent of construction administration and mobile mechanized column chiefs and interkolkhoz construction organization chairmen were replaced in the last 5 years. The proportion of bench workers among work superintendents, engineers, technicians and foremen is still high. And these are the people who are called on to implement technical policy in construction in practice.

At the same time young people and promising specialists are being promoted to managerial positions timidly and are not gaining the necessary experience of management of construction production.

Many rural construction subdivisions are experiencing an acute shortage of trained workers, primarily those who are highly skilled, who are departing for other sectors of the economy because work conditions are better there. For this and a number of other reasons the number of workers in the Ministry of Construction and "Latvkol-khozstroy" system fell by almost 1,500 in the period 1976-1980. This testifies to the fact that a number of rayons is failing to adopt effective measures to retain skilled construction workers and create proper work and social conditions for them.

The training of personnel in the construction vocational-technical schools, which also have much unutilized potential, is in need of considerable improvement.

An improvement in the work of the party organizations of the ministries and departments engaged in construction in the countryside is an urgent task. As the congress emphasized, they must stand on uncompromising guard of state interests and persistently surmount departmental barriers.

It is essential that the gorkoms and raykoms pay special attention to the organization of socialist competition among the construction workers and to the spread of the "For High Work Quality in Each Job" movement. All party organizations must constantly supervise the progress of fulfillment of the plan quotas, the rhythmic nature of work at the construction sites and the coordination of the efforts of the allied subcontractors.

Far greater attention to the problems of rural construction should be paid by the republic's mass information and propaganda media. It is essential that they penetrate more deeply to the essence of this work and illustrate topical questions of rural construction in close connection with the general tasks of agricultural production and the solution of social-everyday problems in the countryside. The party committees and newspaper editorial offices must increase the efficacy of articles in the press. It is incumbent upon the mass information media to extensively propagandize and disseminate progressive experience in the sphere of rural construction and promote its introduction.

Comrades! In examining important questions of a fundamental improvement in matters in rural construction at this plenum it is impossible not to touch on certain current tasks confronting us in agricultural production as a whole.

It primarily needs to be mentioned that as of today we lag somewhat in the production of animal husbandry products. Many difficulties connected with the wintering on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are now behind us. But attention to this sector must not slacken in the slightest. On the contrary, it is necessary to adopt all

the necessary measures to put an end in the pasturing period to the lag that has been allowed to develop in milk production, sharply increase the per-cow yield and by the end of the summer reach the planned gross milk production indicators.

It is also necessary to perform a great deal of work on increasing the average daily weight gains of all types of livestock and poultry in fattening.

The republic's farms must raise the average surrender weight of cattle to no less than 420 kilos and considerably improve the state of affairs in fattening in hog raising.

The party, soviet and management authorities should make use of absolutely all opportunities for a decisive increase in the production of milk, meat and eggs. Only in this case will each farm and each rayon be able to secure the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the production of animal husbandry products and their sale to the state.

As the accounting data show, we have laid a pretty good foundation for the accomplishment of this most important task. The spring field work was performed in more organized fashion this year, despite big difficulties.

We may mention today the positive work in the sowing campaign of Kuldigskiy, Talsinskiy, Kraslavskiy, Ludzenskiy, Tukumskiy, Daugavpilskiy and certain other rayons. The sowing operations have now been completed, in the main.

A no less important and, I would say, no less crucial period of the struggle for the harvest is approaching--tending the sown areas. There are no trifling matters in this work; everything is important here. The harvest of the first year of the 5-year plan will depend on how we organize it and whether we perform it within the best agrotechnical times or not. Whoever is late with all the necessary measures will lose the harvest before the harvesting even.

Another urgent area is fodder procurement. In the organization of work with respect to fodder procurement the main thing is not to lose time, make use of every fine day and hour and gather cultivated fodder within the optimum time and of a high quality.

It is essential that the raykoms, rayispolkoms, primary party organizations, leaders of the farms and their specialists adopt all measure to ensure this year the unconditional fulfillment of the set plans for the procurement of high-quality hay, haylage, silage, grass meal and chopped straw.

It is necessary to organize fodder procurement on unsuitable farming land, in forest glades and in other places, in a word, everywhere where grass can be harvested. The rural population and the patronage organizations can and must render great assistance here.

The gorkoms and gorispolkoms must formulate concrete measures for the better organization of this assistance and to enlist the cities' workers in fruitful work in fodder procurement.

We must proceed from the fact that the strengthening of the fodder base is a key task in an upsurge of animal husbandry. This 5-year plan should to a considerable extent be one of fodder in this respect.

In a word, the party, union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and agricultural authorities must do everything to ensure the proprietorial use of available potential and the high organization and precise rhythm of work in the fields and at the farmsteads.

As before, the rural communists and Komsomol members, setting an example of skill, highly productive labor, organization and discipline, will undoubtedly be in the front ranks of the struggle for the further intensification of agricultural production, a big harvest and a new upsurge of animal husbandry.

Comrades! We must realize that the fulfillment of the vast set of measures for a radical improvement in rural construction and realization of the diverse food program demands particular attention, persistence and purposefulness. It demands the speedier surmounting of all manifestations of irresponsibility, slackness, departmental separation and remiss management and a bolder search for new, untrodden paths.

Permit me, comrades, to express the firm conviction that the communists and all working people of Soviet Latvia will cope ahead of schedule with the outlined plans and pledges and make a worthy contribution to the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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REGIONAL

ROUNDTABLE ON ADVANTAGES OF SELF-MANAGING FARM BRIGADES

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 2

/Text/ To Be a Master on the Land

Equipment, fertilizer, and labor organization--these are the three components which exert a decisive influence on the harvest level.

Leningrad farmers have been furnished with a sufficient supply of equipment and fertilizer. During the last few years the power-worker ratio of farms has noticeably increased, and, as computed on a per worker basis, it amounts to 30 hp. In our area every hectare of sown area receives 2.8 quintals of active mineral fertilizers, while each hectare receives 18 tons of organic fertilizers.

It would seem that the harvests should also increase, since their level ought to be determined by the effectiveness of the means invested in agriculture. Unfortunately, this has not as yet occurred.

Consequently, we must seek the cause of the poor yield from the land in the third of the components on which the end result of the oblast's plant cultivating facilities depend. How should we organize the labor of machine-operators and field-crop workers so as to increase the productivity of the fields with each passing year? This was the topic of a roundtable discussion sponsored by LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, in which the following persons took part: team-leader of the Gatchinskiy Sovkhoz, I. V. Bystrov, brigade-leader of the Oredzhskiy Sovkhoz, S. Ye. Yegorov, brigade-leader of the Suyda Experimental Production Farm, M. P. Vlasenko, chief of the Volkhovo Sovkhoz Association, V. A. Mankov, and chief of the Labor and Wage Department of the Oblast Agricultural Administration, R. K. Moroz. Presented below is a transcription of this discussion.

Rural Variant of the Brigade Contract System

Correspondent:--The first question is for you, Vladimir Andreevich. As is known, self-managing, mechanized brigades were organized last year on a number of farms of the Volkhovo Association. What served as the basis for their creation?

V. A. Mankov:--On the sovkhoses of our association, thanks to land improvements, there has been an increase every year in the amount of lands suitable for cultivation, and the volume of tractor work has also increased accordingly. But there has been no increase in the actual effective yield from these lands. Because everybody was responsible for such land in general but no one in particular.

R. K. Moroz:--Vladimir Andreyevich, excuse me for interrupting you. Let me make one small correction. There is a master on the land--the field-crop cultivation brigade, but it does not have enough authority. What can field-crop workers accomplish without tractor operators?

V. A. Mankov:--That's the way it was in our area as well. They created specialized detachments, and all the equipment was assembled in a central location. They thought that things would be better that way. The machines would be together in one bunch, and one person would be in charge of them--the chief agronomist, and so the equipment would be used to good advantage. It didn't turn out that way. As they say, it was smooth on paper, but they forgot about the ravines. What actually happened? Once the equipment had been assembled at the central headquarters, most of the machine operators also began to live there. But the fields are extensive; some of them are located 20 kilometers from the center. That means long driving distances. There and back every day. The tractor drivers had less net working time. And the quality of the work also began to decline.

M. P. Vlasenko:--But, you know, there are still the team-leaders to consider. They will not turn out shoddy work. And they themselves will finish what has to be done.

V. A. Mankov:--I don't dispute that, Mariya Petrovna. It's just that on sovkhoses far from every machine operator belongs to any team. Most of them work by job authorizations. Every day it's a new assignment. Will he have an interest in working for a good end result, a good harvest?

S. Ye. Yegorov:--Speaking for myself, I know that the answer is no. During the summer I have more than 100 such "migratory workers." You sit around until 11 A.M. and you try to guess whether they will show up or not. And then you have to follow along after them, so to speak, "in tandem." Otherwise, it's impossible. If a field is plowed badly, the whole year would be ruined.

Correspondent:--Stepan Yegorich, with your potato harvest of 200 quintals per hectare it's a kind of sin to complain about the tractor drivers.

S. Ye. Yegorov:--Well, that's because the tractor drivers from our own village do such good work. You can choose from dozens of them. Take Vasilii Pavlov, for example. He knows how to work with potatoes. And we have a steady team of plowmen. If it weren't for this skeleton crew of local machine operators, we wouldn't see that yield of 200 quintals per hectare.

M. P. Vasilenko:--But in our brigade we don't have such "touring" tractor operators. From spring to late autumn we have a permanent staff of tractor operators. We are engaged in growing selected seeds. We grow potatoes, grain, grasses

--everything that is required for crop rotation. There are 18 tractor drivers and 15 field crop workers working in the brigade. We also have teams. Nikolay Petrovich Andreyev's team, for example, works splendidly. Last year it obtained 270 quintals of potatoes from each hectare. Such a harvest is possible only if each teammember and the brigade as a whole have a rigorous attitude toward fulfilling their everyday quotas. With regard to both labor and wages. Last year for every ruble earned we received 51 kopecks in the form of bonuses. Our brigade is a self-managing one.

V. A. Mankov:--That's the essence of the matter, Mariya Petrovna. Self-management /i. e., the principle of cost accounting/ is a great organizing force. Take those seven Volkhovo sovkhoses of ours, for example, where self-managing, mechanized brigades began to operate last year. Let me note that it is not a simple matter to restructure a farm. It is a matter not only of creating new subdivisions but also of changing, I would say, people's psychology, their attitude toward the land. And for this purpose a year is not a long time period. Nevertheless, with the most active participation of the farms' Party organizations, the workers of sovkhoses managed to accomplish quite a bit. Each of the farms succeeded in obtaining considerably more than they did last year. And the remaining ones pulled themselves up somewhat. The brigades struggled not only for high crop yields but also to reduce production cost outlays. And, as a result, the farm economy was strengthened. Thus, the Zarech'ye sovkhos made the transition from the losers to the ranks of the profit-makers, while the Svetlana sovkhos, although it finished up the year with losses, did managed to reduce them by 400,000 rubles. This is also not such a bad achievement. By the way, Ruslan Karpovich, we have turned over to the oblast administration the entire analysis of our self-managing brigades' year's work.

R. K. Moroz:--I am acquainted with it. Within the departments of the administration the experience of the Volkhovo farmers and the Suyda experimental production farm, where such an experiment was also tried out, has been studied carefully, and we have come to the conclusion that under the conditions of our oblast it is the best method of coordinating the task of speeding up the intensification of agricultural production. During the 11th Five-Year Plan we must raise the average harvests as follows for the oblast: potatoes to 170 quintals, vegetables to 320 quintals, hay from perennial grasses to 50 quintals per hectare, while the total production of feeds should be increased by at least one-third.

These tasks are not among the easiest to accomplish. In order to solve them, we need an entire complex of measures. But, perhaps, the main thing here is to increase the responsibility of the farmers for the field and for the fate of the harvest. The land must have a master for whom the concepts of "field" and "crop" are component parts of his soul and heart.

Imbuing such a feeling in a farmer, even, if you like, changing his character, is, in my opinion, only possible within a self-managing tractor-field-crop brigade, where the machine-operator and the field-crop worker bear full responsibility for the fate of the harvest in specific sowing areas.

Such a form of labor organization is prompted by life itself. During the past few years on the sovkhoses of our oblast tests were run, if I may put it that way, on thoroughly mechanized detachments. The effect of their introduction was significant. Labor productivity increased, and there was an improvement in the quality of technical services to the machine-tractor pool.

But it turned out that the machine-operators were separated from the land. A production task was drawn up for each field-crop cultivation brigade, and it was carried out by persons from the general sovkhoz mechanized detachments, each of which works in one field today and in another one tomorrow. Since they did not feel any cause-and-effect relationship between their pay and the end results, the tractor drivers attempted to "twist" it around in the process of daily operations, showing little concern over how their activity affects the harvest in the autumn. Self-managing teams, where they did exist, sometimes smoothed over this contradiction, but even they did not consider themselves to be masters of the land. Every year they have a new field. Everything is squeezed out of it, and then they move on. But a brigade which includes teams responsible for a specific agricultural crop does not permit such a wasteful attitude toward the land. For it every crop-rotation field is treated like their own.

V. A. Mamkov:--To be sure, we have not completely rejected the detachments. They are created temporarily for periods of mass operations, such as shipping out and distributing mineral fertilizers and procuring certain types of feeds. But the brigade has now become the basic production unit.

Correspondent:--As we have all understood, the experiment has been proved positive. When will it be introduced on an oblast-wide scale?

R. K. Moroz:--Such brigades have been created in each of our associations already during the present year.

Correspondent:--I would like to hear the team-leader's opinion about the new form of production organization.

I. V. Bystrov:--My team has 360 hectares of potatoes. Previously they were situated on the lands of three brigades; now they have created one brigade. There are still teams for root-type crops used as feeds and cabbage. To have a single brigade leader is already an improvement; there will be more order. It is too bad that we are still lacking in a specific plan for crop rotation. I looked for our own fields for a long time. I asked whether this field had been planted with potatoes. No, they told me, with cabbage....

V. A. Mamkov:--No crop rotation and practically no self-managing brigade. Because the latter, of course, is bound up not only with equipment but also with land within the total amount of full crop rotation. Only in this case will the brigade workers care about increasing the fertility of all the fields.

R. K. Moroz:--In our oblast work has already been completed on restructuring the land. A total of 520 crop rotations have been restructured. Now it is a matter of developing them as rapidly as possible.

Correspondent:--In your opinion, what is the optimum size for a self-managing, mechanized brigade?

V. A. Mamkov:--As our experience has shown, 30--35 machines are sufficient. Otherwise the brigade would become unmanageable.

Correspondent:--In such large production formations does the role of the brigade-leader also become qualitatively different?

V. A. Mamkov:--Certainly. His functions have changed drastically. His responsibility has increased many times over. Now he is the leader and teacher of a large, permanent group. What is new in the work of the present-day brigade-leader is the need to arrange precise ties with the service operating the land-improvement systems, working on the brigade's fields with the machine operators of Sel'khozkhimiya.

By the way, self-managing brigades require a restructuring of their own work and that of the sovkhos agronomists. To make a long story short, under the system of centralized machine pools we began to lose agronomists as specialists. They had all this enormous mass of equipment at their disposal, and in the mornings they had to "disperse" it around about the various operations and then to "flit" about over the territory of the sovkhos in order to monitor the execution of their orders. The brigade-leaders free them from this unnecessary bother.

We association directors have also had to change our own views on the role of the sovkhos specialists. Formerly matters were as follows: people would arrive at a sovkhos and see an agronomist running around, puffing and panting; that meant that the director was a good one. He compelled the agronomist to come into the office and go over the accounts as well as to upbraid him; he was, so to speak, an office worker. Now the evaluative criteria are completely different. An agronomist should engage in his own, purely agronomistic matters, to solve prospective problems of the development of the plant-cultivation sector.

S. Ye. Yegorov:--Do you have a brigade council? We are thinking of creating one for ourselves to consist of 4--5 persons.

V. A. Mamkov:--Our brigades have both Party groups and councils. They solve many problems, particularly those connected with breaches of labor discipline. Such breaches have become less, but they still do occur. The brigade-leader has a material-incentive fund, but the money is distributed by the brigade council. That way there are fewer mistakes. We consider that the presently existing forms of bonus payments, based on rubles earned, have become outmoded. The work of each member of a brigade should be evaluated according to the coefficient of his labor participation. Such a right seems to us to have been granted by the decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On Improving Planning and Economic Incentives for the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products."

From the editors. As may be seen from the discussion which took place, everyone was of the same opinion about the following: the form of labor organization which has existed up to now in agriculture has come into conflict with the present-day level of intensification of agricultural production. And, of course, even if there is only one weak section in the plant-cultivating facility, we cannot expect a high yield from the land.

But considerable problems--organizational, technical, moral--have also arisen in connection with the affirmation of the new production subdivisions. And practical experience will, no doubt, provide precise answers to them. The self-managing, mechanized brigades are finding the strength, and to help them stand more quickly and firmly on their own two feet is the common task of sovkhos and association directors, as well as Party, Soviet, and trade-union organizations.

Discussion transcribed by N. Yelisseyev and Yu. Ivanov

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